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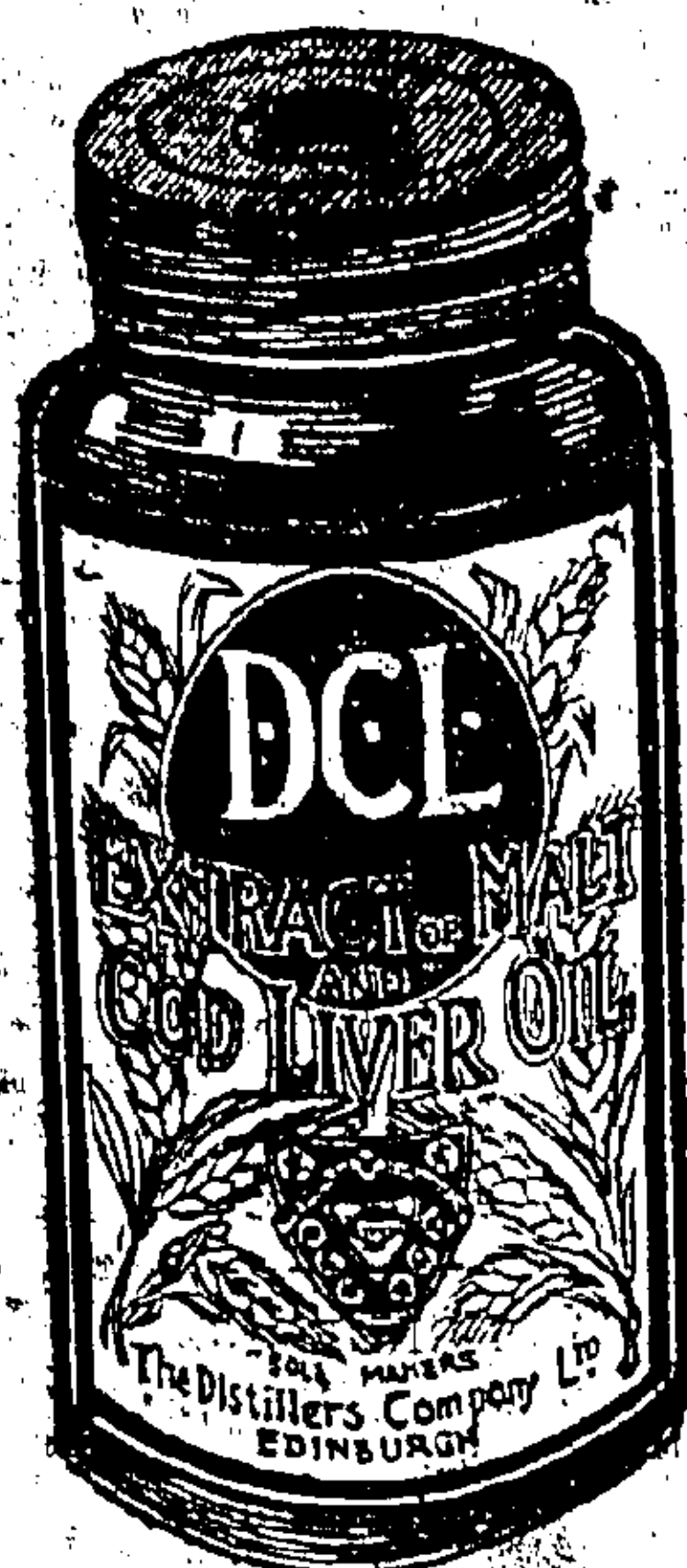
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THE CAREER OF LENIN.

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A LEADER IN REVOLUT PROPAGANDA.

The following account of the career of the late Nikolai Lenin, Premier of the Russian Soviet Government, is given in an American contemporary:—

Nikolai Lenin, lawyer, pamphleteer, and finally dictator of all Russia, was the organizer and chief exponent of the movement which became known as Bolshevism, and which he characterized as "the great experiment; the Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

The career of this short, plump, bald-headed little man, who turned Russia topsy turvy and probably as much influenced the other nations of the world as any other man of his century, was full of adventure from his boyhood. He was a revolutionist at school, at the academy, at his university, and ever afterwards.

Lenin's real name was Vladimir Ilich Ulianoff. He was born in April, 1870, in the town of Simbirsk, a bourgeois family with a pronounced Tatar strain, reflected in Lenin's high cheek bones and slightly slanting, cynical eyes. His father was responsible master of a communal school at Simbirsk and was very well known among the school teachers of his district. Lenin himself attended the high school at Simbirsk, and by a strange coincidence his principal was the father of Alexander Kerensky, whom Lenin afterward overthrew to become Premier of Russia.

The spirit of revolution against the Czar entered into practically every Russian school in those days, and Lenin, with some of his companions, is said to have smuggled the works of Karl Marx on socialism into the school and to have read them with all the secret fear of discovery that American schoolboys have behind their geographies. Mr. Kerensky reported that Lenin was a very studious pupil, introspective in his thoughts and shy in his relations with his school-mates. When Lenin was 17 his eldest brother, Alexander Ulianoff, was sentenced to death and hanged for an attempt upon the life of Czar Alexander III, which was organized by a terroristic organization of which he was a prominent member.

AVENGES BROTHER.

Lenin himself never was a member of any terroristic organization, but a desire to avenge his brother's death is said to have ruled his life. His active revolutionary work began in the early 90's, when he entered the University of Kazan, from which he was expelled one month later for participating in a student's revolutionary movement. Then he moved to Petrograd, attended the university, and studied for a lawyer's degree.

He spent more time, however, in revolutionary propaganda among the Petrograd workmen than at his studies. He was arrested, served a long term of imprisonment, and then was deported to Siberia. He lived for several years a quiet life at Minusinsk, a tiny Siberian village. During this period he wrote several books on political economy, which gave him fame as the real exponent of the Marxian theory. While in Siberia he adopted as his penname, "Nikolai Lenin," by which he rose to world notoriety. He is said to have chosen it because of his deep feeling over the massacre of several hundred miners in the Lena gold fields by Czarist troops.

In 1901 Lenin finished his term of deportation in Siberia and emigrated to Switzerland, where, together with two of his friends, Martoff and Plakhanoff, he published a newspaper entitled *The Spark*, devoted to revolutionary propaganda in Russia. He wandered from Switzerland to Germany, to England and to France, eking out a simple existence by journalistic efforts, or was supported by wealthier revolutionaries. Up to 1904 Lenin had worked along general Marxian lines, but in that year he detached himself from his comrades and organized the Bolshevik faction of the Social Democratic Party, the same faction which he swept into power in Russia as the Communist Dictators.

When the Czar was overthrown early in 1917, Lenin, with a group of his supporters, returned to Russia. They went from Switzerland, through Germany. At the time it was charged, and generally believed in all Allied countries that Lenin was an agent of the German Government, whom the German General staff aided with funds and advice to disrupt the Russian army, and break Russia from the Entente. The Germans gave the party of 40 Russians free conduct through their country in a train under guard, in order to keep them from spreading revolutionary propaganda among the soldiers at the stations where they stopped. But if the Germans hoped for disintegration of the Russian Army, Lenin and his supporters contend that this plan was a boomerang. From the very moment the Bolsheviks were in power in Petrograd, they set about to spread communism in the German Army.

When Lenin arrived in Russia he made his first appearance at the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, urging the workers to seize the power and to do away with the Kerensky Government. Not having found an ear, the Bolshevik faction, under Lenin's leadership, attempted in July, 1917, a coup d'etat, which was suppressed by the Petrograd Soviet and the Kerensky Government.

IN HIDING.

From July, 1917, until Lenin returned suddenly to Petrograd to become almost overnight the Director of Russia, he was in hiding. Secluded in a straw stack on an island in the Neva, not far from Kronstadt, he remained for days while platoon of Kerensky soldiers, aided by bloodhounds, searched for him. Peasants' friends brought him food and newspapers, and carried messages from him to Leon Trotsky, later second in command of the Proletarian Dictatorship, who was then practically in control of the Petrograd Soviet.

The search soon became too hot for him on the island, and one night, after having shaved off his beard, and being equipped with a false passport describing him as a Finn, he made his way back to one of the suburbs of Petrograd. A friendly locomotive engineer agreed to smuggle Lenin over the heavily guarded Finnish frontier in his engine. Lenin boarded the locomotive wearing the gray clothes of a fireman and hid behind the engine until it had successfully passed through the control station at the frontier.

On Nov. 8th, 1917, Lenin returned to Petrograd. Trotsky and others leaders of the communist faction of the Petrograd Soviet had paved the way. The tottering provisional government was powerless to save itself. After 24 hours of almost bloodless skirmishing, during which theatres functioned as usual, while street fighting went on in the "next block," Kerensky had fled, the rest of the provisional government were prisoners; the city was completely in the hands of the Soviets, and Nikolai Lenin sat smiling in a little room at Smolny Institute, applying his signature to proclamations he had drawn up long before, announcing the Proletarian Revolution in Russia and calling upon the proletarians of the world to unite to assist them.

Lenin's principal programme at the moment was immediate peace with Germany. With dynamic intolerance of even such important associates as Trotsky, who opposed what they termed a disgraceful peace, Lenin pushed through his plan. The already existing fraternization between Russian and German soldiers at the front was urged on to tremendous proportions, and after a few months of the Soviet regime, Russia had signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and was definitely out of the world conflict.

Internally, Russian life was turned upside down. Factories were taken over by the workers. Great estates were confiscated by the peasants, who divided them among themselves. The aristocracy sought any kind of safety it could find, and the middle-class or bourgeoisie, became special objects for the hatred of the masses. Free trade was abolished and in its stead was established a system of government control that rationed food, placing the workmen in preferred classes, and doling out little or none at all to the others. The use of money was condemned, and grain, manufactured products and labour became the chief media of exchange.

Four long dismal years passed during which internal counter revolution, in many cases assisted by allied intervention, kept Russia in a constant turmoil. Enemies of the communists assassinated some Bolshevik leaders, and in September, 1918, Lenin himself was shot and severely wounded.

AS A BUILDER.

In 1921, when the Soviet Government had swept aside all military opposition, Lenin turned his hands to the task of building up the Russia the revolution had destroyed. To achieve this reconstruction, Lenin, with the daring that characterized all of his major plans, began what he called a strategic retreat from communism. A communist Utopia might be possible in years to come, he said, but the active communism as practised during the period of the civil war had never been intended as permanent. It was pure war measure, and so in an epochal speech, delivered in November, 1921, Lenin publicly announced the failure of past policies, and explained the need for an economic departure. "We met with a bad defeat, and have undertaken a strategic retreat," he admitted. "Before they have thrashed us definitely, let us retreat and construct everything over again, but more solidly." He proposed at least a partial re-establishment of capitalistic principles; a reversion to free trade; the imposition of taxes on land; abolishment of free transportation, and the acceptance of outside aid for the millions of starving Russians.

It was the great peasant class and its refusal to accept the principles of Communism, coupled with the destructive drought and resultant famine of 1921 that finally brought about the capitulation. With the small farmer flatly refusing to deliver up his scanty crops requisitioned by the Soviet State, and millions perishing from hunger throughout the nation, the Premier could see nothing but black clouds ahead.

When this new economic policy had gained momentum and it appeared that Russia was coming back to a bourgeois regime, Lenin was the first to proclaim that the retreat had ended, that there was to be no surrender of dear communist principles, and above all things, that the proletarian dictatorship of Russia would not be surrendered.

In the spring of 1923 Lenin's health began to crack under the strain. He became a victim of insomnia, and later on developed serious nervous and gastric disorders. Always impatient of restraint, he would not obey the commands of his Russian physicians or the advice of his friends, and continued to work. In the autumn of 1923, he suffered a serious attack, and for a long time his life was despaired of.

Physically Lenin was short, rather plump, with a thick short neck, broad shoulders, round, red face, high forehead, broad head, nose, slightly upturned, brownish moustache and a short, stubby beard. He has been described as looking more like a country grocer than a leader of men.

Once in the early days of the revolution, Lenin was fairly easy of approach, but in his later years he received few people. Once met, however, he appealed to the observer as a man of extraordinary keen intelligence. Persons who went to interview Lenin found themselves being interviewed instead. He fired questions in rapid succession, searched for the points he really wanted to know, and then dismissed them and took up another question even before his visitor realized he had answered the first. In addressing public audiences, Lenin drove home his points with a curt force surprisingly clear in a man of his thick-lipped, rather difficult delivery. In his (Continued at foot of next column).

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speeches, as in his actions, he was a merciless critic of his enemies, of his friends and of himself. He once told the communist congress that if the party did not imitate capitalistic methods, and learn to be better bargainers than the capitalists, that they probably would be hanged, and surely would deserve it. He seemed absolutely lacking in self-interest. His personal life was exceedingly simple. When in Moscow he occupied two small furnished rooms at the Kremlin, within a stone's throw of a magnificent empty palace which once housed the Czars. When in the country, at a little place called Tarasovka, some 20 miles from Moscow, he spent most of his time fishing, shooting or playing with his pet kittens.

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NEW HOME FOR LLOYD'S.

BUSINESS ROMANCE WHICH
BEGAN IN COFFEE-HOUSE.

A meeting of members of Lloyd's last month sanctioned a scheme which outweighs anything which has gone before in the long and remarkable history of the Society. It is nothing less than a scheme for providing a new home for Lloyd's.

Lloyd's has so long been connected with the Royal Exchange that the Society has always been regarded as one of the fixtures of that famous building, but the development of insurance business as Lloyd's has been such during the last few years that, although constant additions have been made to the accommodation in the Royal Exchange, the business has as constantly outgrown the space so provided.

It became evident that nothing but a site of exceptional area would be of any use, and this has now been provided in the East India Avenue Estate in Leadenhall Street, the leases of which expire early next year.

The site and the new building, it is estimated, will cost over £1,000,000.

The members of Lloyd's, at their general meeting recently, approved a contract for the purchase of nearly an acre of ground, being the greater part of this freehold site, and it is understood that build operations will be begun as soon as vacant possession can be obtained.

HOW LLOYD'S BEGAN.

Lloyd's began in a small coffee house in Tower Street towards the latter part of the 17th century. The house was kept by Edward Lloyd, and he has his name handed down from generation to generation in connection with the greatest shipping and marine insurance transactions in the world.

When the premises became too small a committee was formed with John Julius Angerstein, who became known as the "Father of Lloyd's," as the moving spirit.

He was an ambitious man and cast eyes on the Royal Exchange as a home worthy of the profession. Members of the committee disagreed and purchased for £100 the option on small premises in Freeman's Court.

Angerstein forced their hands by acquiring in his own name the offices in the Exchange occupied by the British Herring Fishery Society. Lloyd's moved in during 1774.

Angerstein, who amassed a great fortune, was responsible for the shipping Act which put an end to the practice of changing the names of vessels in order to give unseaworthy ships a new lease of insurable life. He did good work for the State during the Napoleonic War. He was a great art collector and philanthropist.

Lloyd's has over a thousand members. When a ship is noted as lost the famous *Lutine* bell is tolled. It was saved from the historic frigate *Lutine*.

LOOKING AHEAD.

In 1921 the Committee of Lloyd's reported that although the lease of the present building expired in 1924, if business continued to increase, there was every reason to believe that they would be obliged to erect new premises.

"In these circumstances," the committee added, "we are anxious to accumulate a larger capital fund in order that Corporation may be in a better position to acquire if desirable, a suitable site, should one come into the market in the course of the next 20 years."

SELLING SHIPS.

Mr. Ernest J. Chaloner, writing in a London paper says:

Shipping men go to an auction of ships at the Baltic Exchange in London when they want to put their fingers on the pulse of the shipping industry. This is one of the places where fortunes may be lost or made in a very few minutes. The price at which steamers are sold tells them whether the "slump" is nearly over, or whether the "boom" is going to last.

To-day good steamers are sold at a price that works out at about \$3 a ton. They realised as much as £40 a ton in 1920, when anything that would float was eagerly sought after to carry profit-earning cargoes to all parts of the world.

Only one or two old-established British firms are allowed to sell ships at the Baltic Exchange. The auctioneers have to be specially trained men, with a sort of sixth sense which enables them to know when would be purchasers are bidding.

Shipping men at an auction pride themselves on looking like blocks of granite. If they revealed any interest or emotion it would cost them too much money.

Hundreds of thousands of pounds are spent in a few minutes. They sit silently in the auction room and the auctioneer has to read their faces. The movement of a cigar from one corner of the mouth to another, the slight raising of an eyebrow, the tightening of lips, or the rapid glance of an eye may mean another thousand pounds on the price. The auctioneer can read these signs and he works accordingly.

When he has extracted the last £500 from these silent bidders his small, white ivory hammer knocks the final tap on the block deck, and the liner, or the barge, as the case may be, passes to its new owner.

The specialised business of selling ships in London had its real beginning just after the war. All the ships that were captured from the Germans had to be sold at public auction. Since then auctions have been thrown open to buyers of all nations, and many of the German ships have been bought back by the original German owners, through their agents in London.

Strikes and many other things have held up the building of new ships since the war, and there were never so many old ships on the sea as there are to-day.

The age of a ship is twenty-five years. To-day nearly a quarter of the ships on the ocean are more than twenty years old. This means that a big number will soon be turned over to the ship brokers and that orders will be given to the shipbuilding yards to replace them. Then the shipbuilding boom will really begin. People will be buying new ships, instead of second-hand ships, at the Baltic Exchange.

"SALTING" AN OIL BORE.

The following is from Parth (W.A.):—The apparent salting of an alleged oil find at Lake Eva, near Southern Cross, was proved beyond doubt with some discoveries which place it amongst the most daring efforts at salting recorded in Australia.

Since the Government Analyst reported on the real character of the oil as vasoline, soap, lubricating oil from the bore, the Agents which purchased the option has been continuing its inquiries. Certain information induced Detective Sergeant Brown to apply to the Mines Department to send a representative and a party of men to search for an oil that might be introduced into the ground near the bore.

The Inspector of Mines, Kalgoorlie, with a party of men, arrived at Lake Eva, and as the result of operations reported that they found under the bed of the supposed discovery a hole 4 feet in depth, 10 feet long and 3 feet wide. In this was a 100-gallon tank containing 80 gallons of oil. From this tank led 40 feet into the bore. Under the bed were also tins containing various oils. Great ingenuity had been used in placing the pipes for the introduction of oil to the bore. Other accessories were also found. The man "Rothekelis" disappeared soon after the first analysis.

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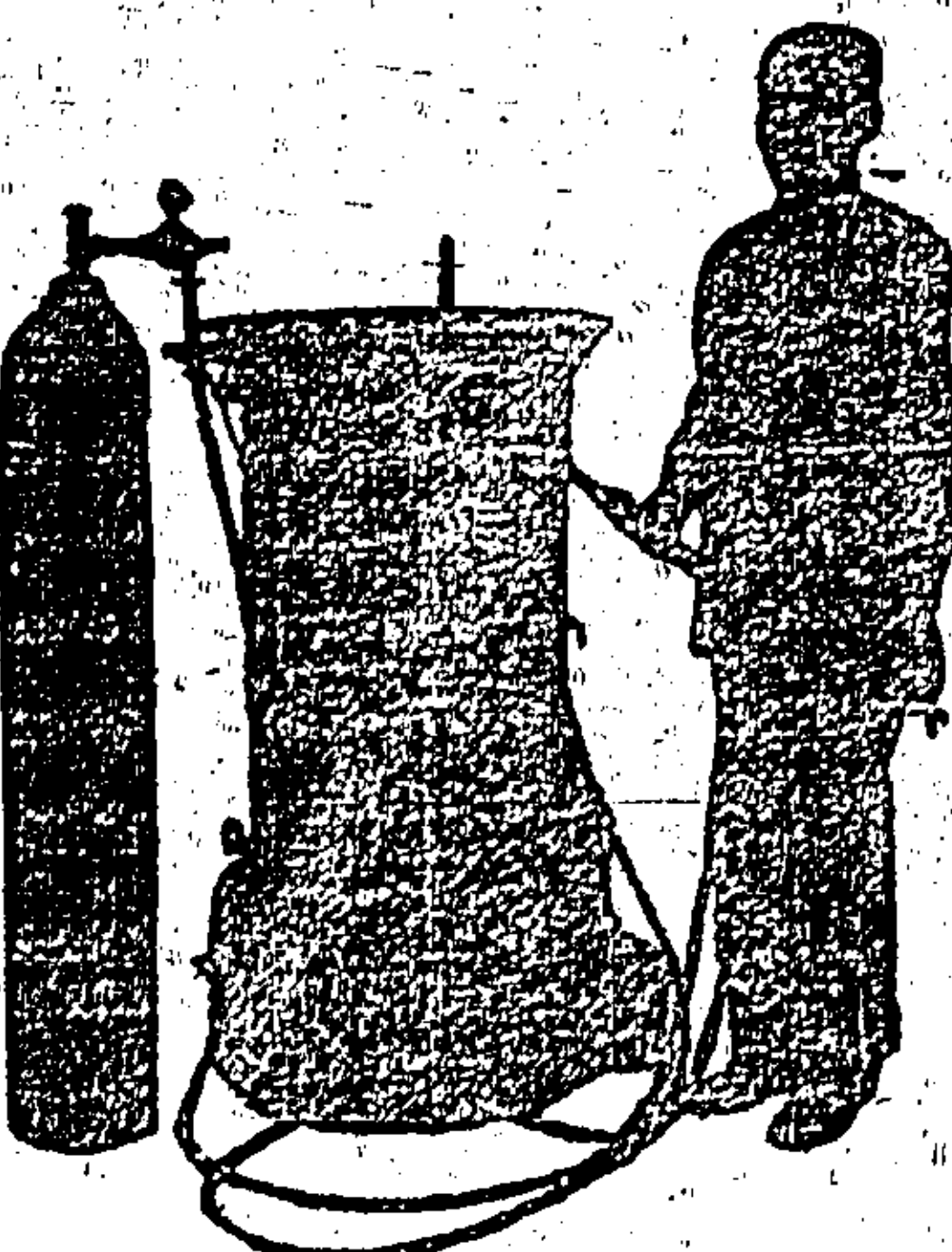
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CLAIM AGAINST A BANK. JUDGMENT FOR CHINESE FIRM. DEFENDANTS' ALTERNATIVE PLEADING.

The Special Jury sitting with the Chief Justice in the case of the Tai Wo Company versus the Bank of East Asia yesterday, without leaving the box, returned a verdict in favour of plaintiffs. Judgment was accordingly entered for the sum of \$72,000, and a stay of execution for 14 days was granted.

Plaintiff's claim was based upon the alleged wrongful payment of two cheques totalling \$72,000. They maintained that the signature "Lau So Yuen" (partner in the plaintiff firm), which was on both cheques, had been forged.

Defendants alleged fraudulent intent on the part of the firm in attempting to obtain the sum of \$72,000, the same having already been paid out by the Bank.

Mr. F. C. Jehkin appeared for plaintiffs, whilst Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. Campbell Prosser represented defendants.

On Tuesday the case took a sensational turn, the main evidence of the defence's chief witness, Mr. Dovey (Government Analyst and handwriting expert) having to be withdrawn, upon Counsel for the plaintiff proving that there had been forgery committed in respect of an application form for a cheque book.

Mr. Dovey was re-examined by Mr. Potter when the case re-opened yesterday morning. He stated that since Tuesday he had examined other cheques, genuine ones, but could not discover any signs of tracing. He admitted that the signature on the application form was a tracing off the cheque which had been shown to possess grooves as if traced over with a pointed instrument. None of the suspected cheques, however, so far as he could ascertain, were tracings off that cheque.

Mr. Potter then proceeded to call another witness, a Bank official.

The Chief Justice ruled this procedure out of order. The defence, said his Lordship, had intimated they had closed their case.

Mr. Potter submitted that he was entitled to call further evidence in order to give the Bank an opportunity of combatting the suggestion that someone inside the Bank had committed the forgery.

The Chief Justice insisted that Mr. Potter had closed his case. He had tried to prove that the signatures were genuine yet his expert witness had admitted that one of the signatures was a forgery.

"But, your Lordship," said Mr. Potter, "my pleading is that the cheques are the cheques of the firm, and the law is quite clear that if Lau So Yuen knew these cheques had been issued, they are binding on him. It is not necessary that the drawer of a cheque should sign it. It can be signed by any hand so long as he knew that his signature had been written on it and that the cheque had been issued with his knowledge and by his authority. In this case, I shall argue that Lau So Yuen knew these cheques were issued and knew that they were drawn in favour of the Yangtze Trading Company. It is a matter of indifference who actually signed them if he knew they were signed and issued."

His Lordship pointed out that Mr. Potter had not pleaded this alternative case and questioned whether it could be raised at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Potter then submitted at length that he was entitled to plead. He contended that he had a duty to argue that the cheques had been drawn on authority from the plaintiffs.

His Lordship: And I have a duty as judge. My duty is to see that what is left to the jury for their consideration is what was pleaded by you, namely, that the cheques were genuine. Your case all through has been to answer the allegation of forgery, but your evidence on that point has failed. I hold it in law that you should have pleaded this alternative position.

His Lordship pointed out to the jury that it would be impossible for the other side to know their position if such allegations as Mr. Potter now wanted to bring forward were not put on the pleadings.

To Mr. Potter, his Lordship said: You are setting up an entirely new case. If I might be quite frank, Mr. Potter, the only reason you did not put in an alternative plea was because you relied on your expert evidence to prove that these cheques were genuine.

Mr. Potter: With great deference, no. The reason why I did not file a rejoinder was because I thought the pleadings were entirely sufficient. We did at first think that we were going to establish that the signatures were those of Lau So Yuen. When I first came into the case I thought the case was a genuine one. It was only the other day that we first knew the case to be a forged one.

His Lordship: I certainly shall not allow you to go to the jury with this entirely new case.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(REURNS HIS HONOUR THE JUSTICE JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE COMPTON)).

ALLEGED DANGEROUS CHARACTER.

Mak Tim was arraigned, yesterday afternoon, on two counts of robbery. The first was that of robbing a compatriot, named Li Yung, of a suit of clothes and the second count was that of robbing Cheung Tim of \$6.

Mr. H. K. Holmes (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Campbell Prosser for the defence.

The evidence of the victim of the first robbery was to the effect that on November 30th he was stopped at Ma Tau Wai by three men, one of whom searched him but found nothing. A parcel was taken from under the victim's arm; this contained a suit of clothes. One of the three robbers struck a match, and after examining the clothes produced a revolver and pointed it at the victim. Later on, at an identification parade, he recognised the prisoner as the man who took his clothes and pointed the revolver at him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prosser, the witness said the prisoner was the only man who had anything to do with him. It was dark when he was stopped, but he recognised him when he struck the match.

The other victim said he was stopped at the No. 3 Railway Bridge. The accused was the one who pointed a short fire-arm at him. As he did so the prisoner said: "You are smuggling something." Witness denied it.

After further evidence was taken as to identification, the case was remanded till this afternoon.

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBER ARRESTED.

THREE REVOLVERS IN HIS POSSESSION.

A man who is said to have been associated with a much wanted gang of armed robbers, has been arrested. Yesterday he was brought before the Magistrate on a charge of having taken part in an armed robbery in a house at No. 40, Shaukiwan Road, last week, when an Indian woman was robbed.

He was arrested on Tuesday afternoon in the Ming Yuen Gardens with three revolvers in his possession. Yesterday morning evidence of identification was taken and the defendant was remanded.

THE RICE WORKERS' STRIKE AT CANTON.

ASSASSINATION OF THE LEADER.

The leader of the Guild of Workers in the Rice Wholesale Houses in Canton (Yim Yuet Shang by name), who is said to be largely responsible for the deplorable rice strike situation in Canton, was killed by unknown assassins on Tuesday morning.

The report states that six strangers, all dressed in overcoats, went to Yim's residence, overawed the servants with revolvers and went straight into Yim's room. Yim and his wife were in bed. Four bullets were fired at Yim and two at his wife by the assassins who then quickly escaped.

After the assassins had gone, the servants gave the alarm and policemen arrived on the scene.

Turning to the jury, his Lordship continued: The whole object of a plea is to give both sides an opportunity before coming into Court of knowing what case they have to meet. The parties are not called upon to plead law, but they have to set out the material facts on which they rely. The allegations of the Bank are that Lau So Yuen did himself affix the cheques and put his signatures to the cheques and an expert was called to prove that. Then that expert frankly admitted that the signatures were forgeries. Now Counsel says that they were forgeries but has taken up the alternative position that they were done by the authority and with the knowledge of Lau So Yuen. That has never been suggested before until the present moment. Under those circumstances I certainly hold that he cannot raise at this stage an entirely new point.

In summing up his Lordship said that the expert evidence called for the defence had failed to prove that the signatures were genuine. It was now admitted that they were forged. Referring to Mr. Potter's attempt to put an alternative case his Lordship said that such a procedure would have been almost without precedent. So far as he could see, there was little, if anything, left for the jury to decide.

Upon entering judgment for \$72,000, his Lordship ruled that the question of interest would be referred to Chambers for settlement.

The Special Jury (Messrs. T. E. Pearce (foreman), P. Teator, J. H. Seib, W. Nicholson, H. E. Parkinson, T. Arthur and J. McArthur) were then discharged with (said his Lordship) the best thanks of the Colony.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

FINAL MATCH FOR THE UNITED SERVICES SHIELD.

H.M.S. Durban 2 East Surrey Regt. 1

A large number turned out to see the final game of the United Services Shield competition, which was played on the Garrison ground at Sookunpoo yesterday. The ground was very wet and the going heavy yet the pace was fast throughout. The G.O.C., General Sir John Fowler accompanied by his A.D.C. Lieut. Hall, R.G.A., arrived during the first half of the game. Others Officers present included Commodore Grace, R.N., Col. Davy and Major Paton. The game was evenly contested but the sailors showed the better combination forward, while their backs were staidier. The sailors took up the attack from the start but their shooting was wild. The soldiers had their share in the attack and early in the game Phillips missed an easy chance by kicking over the ball from close range. The Durban forced a corner and before the Surrey could clear, Darlison put the ball into the net well out of the reach of Douglas. This success led the sailors to further efforts. Darlison was presented with an open goal soon after the corner kick but failed. The sailors for a time pressed and Miller taking the ball from a forward pass by Cann went in and beat Douglas. With a lead of two goals it looked a walk over for the sailors but within two minutes the Surrey had reduced their opponents' lead, Phillips taking the ball from a pass by Eaton and giving the Durban's goalie no chance. In the next minute it seemed that the Surrey would level up but Eaton lifted the ball over the bar from close range. There was no further scoring before the interval which arrived with the score two to one in favour of the Durban. From the re-start Eaton handled and Darlison was given another chance but missed close in. Each goal was visited but the Surrey forwards were shooting wild from long range. The Durban backs were playing a sound game while the Surrey defence was very shaky. Individual play by the sailors forwards spoilt many chances. The game continued in a ding-dong fashion and the final whistle sounded with the half-time score unaltered, the Durban winning the Shield by two goals to one.

On the general run of the play the sailors deserve their win. Their forwards showed the better combination.

At the close of the game the teams lined up in front of the stand where General Sir John Fowler presented the shield and medals. In making the presentation the General said that they had witnessed a good clean game of football and he thought that the better team had won. He complimented the Durban on winning the shield at the close of their commission, and also complimented the referee on the way he had conducted the game.

He then presented the Shield to Stoker Cann, the Durban's captain, and medals to the players of both teams. Three cheers were given for Sir John Fowler on the call of Commodore Grace, R.N. Stoker Cann called for three cheers for the Surrey and Q.M.S. Charlesworth the same for the Navy.

The teams:—
Durban: Davies; Baker and King; Thomas, Holten and Legge; Millar, Darlison, Cann, Watkins and Weyman.

Surrey: Douglas; Humerstone and Williams; Potter, Boniface and Bristowe; Charlesworth, Eaton, Woodbridge, Phillips and Mackleworth.

Referee:—Mr. Wakeham.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

NAVY RETAIN H.R.F.A. CUP.

By defeating the Hongkong Club by eight points to nil on Tuesday the Navy retain possession of the Hongkong Rugby Football Association's Cup. The winners were stronger in every department, though it was not until well in the second half that they managed to score. Cann obtaining a splendid try, which was not converted. Almost directly afterwards Nicholson got through, and this time full points were secured. There was no further scoring.

TENNIS.

THE ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

The annual Tennis Tournament starts on Monday, March 3rd. It is announced that entries may now be made for the various events. The entries close on February 15th. The men's championship singles and doubles are open to any players resident in the Colony. Events open only to members and subscribers of the Club are the Club Championship, handicap singles "A," handicap singles "B," handicap doubles and mixed handicap doubles.

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LTD.

The Directors recommend a Final Dividend for 1923 of \$1.75 per share.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

Subject to audit, the profit for the year ended on the 31st December, 1923, after allowing for Directors' fees, bad and doubtful debts and contingencies (which latter cover the final liquidation of the doubtful assets with which the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., was encumbered), providing \$300,000—in respect of interest and setting aside \$200,000—for depreciation, amounted to \$1,000,000.

After paying the interim dividend for 1923, amounting to \$364,902.50 the balance of \$635,097.50 remains, which at the forthcoming yearly general meeting the Board propose to recommend be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a final dividend for 1923 on 373,000 shares at 75 cents per share \$279,750.00

To pay a bonus on 373,000 shares at 50 cents per share 187,500.00

To transfer to reserves 300,000.00

and to carry forward to next account 46,447.50

\$913,197.50

The Directors are taking preliminary steps with a view to obtaining the shareholders' sanction to increasing the authorised Capital of the Company (which at present is \$5,000,000, consisting of 500,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each, of which 373,000 shares have been issued) to \$10,000,000. Should this proposal be approved, the Board will further propose that 373,000 shares be issued at the ratio of share for share, bringing the issued Capital up to \$7,500,000, consisting of 750,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each, and leaving a balance of \$500,000 shares unissued.

The Company does not intend to proceed with the proposal to issue debentures for public subscription.

SONGS OF A FLAT.

III.—MY ALPHABET.

A is my Architect—never mind who!
B is my Building that looks very new.
C is the Contractor; how wondrous his work!

D is the Damnation I hope he won't shrink
E is the Extent of the View that's before me.

When F—that is, Fog—don't obscure it
I read bore me.

G is the Geyser, so dear to my heart;
H the Hot-water it does not impart.
I is the Ice-chest, which smells rather rum.

J is the Janitor—When will he come?
K stands for Kitchen, as clean as fresh snow;
L is the place where the cook ought to go.

M stands for Money on furniture spent;
N for the Neighbours who envy my rent.
O is the Oven: it's other name's mud.
P is the Paintwork—uncommonly dud.

Q is for the Quarrels my staff have each day;
R for the Rates, which I don't have to pay.

S? Slamming Shutters, that drive me distraught;
T is the Table with one leg too short.
U stands for Units of Light. What a lot!
V for that Vacuum Cleaner I've got.

W is Water. Be sure I don't drink it.
X quite defeats me—I'm not going to blink it!
Y is Yellow wash upon walls that are dank.
Z stands for Zero—my cash at the bank! E.W.H.

CRICKET.

C.S.C.C. 1st XI. v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Civil Service Cricket Club on their own ground at 2.15 p.m., on Saturday, February 2nd, in a friendly match:—A. E. Wood (capt.), G. R. Sayer, R. E. O. Bird, E. B. Reed, A. R. Sutherland, F. J. Ling, F. H. Holdman, J. H. B. Nichol, R. C. Wicheil, F. Baker and W. H. Edmonds.

UNIVERSITY PAST v. PRESENT.

The annual whole-day match between the above teams will take place on the University ground on Wednesday, Feb. 6th, at 10.30 a.m. The following will represent the Past team:—Hon. Sir Claud Severn (captain), Ng Sze Kwong, A. H. Rumjahn, W. M. Gittins, Rev. E. K. Quick, C. Chea, Yew Man Tsun, H. C. Hunt, J. M. Jack, Wm. Hall and A. J. Kew.

H.K.C.C. v. I.R.C. (F.).

The following will represent the H.K.C.C. in this match at Sookunpoo on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearson (capt.), A. L. Gace, E. J. B. Mitchell, G. Owen Hughes, E. E. A. Webster, E. G. Lamont, C. B. Moore, A. V. T. Dean, Rev. T. B. Powell, H. E. Hollands and L. D. McNeill.

H.K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. NAVY 2nd XI.

In this match on the Club ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. the home team will be composed of E. G. Hagen (capt.), C. Blaker, G. H. Percy, H. H. Day, C. B. Baron, C. V. Mark, H. Griffin, D. E. G. Nicholson, P. Jacks, E. M. Macalpine and J. A. H. Plummer.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

ANNUAL

SALE

IN THE

WOMEN'S AND MEN'S

DEPARTMENTS

THIS WEEK.

COLOSSAL BARGAINS IN WEARING
APPAREL, UMBRELLAS, TRAVELLING
GOODS, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Best Portland Cement

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS,
HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

THE NEW QUEEN'S HALL ORCHESTRA.

L1485	CARMEN SELECTIONS, PARTS 1-2.	L1479	LOUISE SELECTIONS, PARTS 1-2.
L1483	MANON SELECTIONS, PARTS 1-2.	L1478	PAGLIACCI SELECTIONS, PARTS 1-2.
L1489	PAGLIACCI SELECTIONS, PARTS 1-2.	L1477	FINGAL'S CAVE OVERTURE, PARTS 1-2.

ANDERSON'S.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE C. 4578.

OUR ANNUAL

SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

MR. WALTER J. HAWKER has this Day been appointed Assistant General Manager of the above Company.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1924. [274]

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

MR. PERCY H. SUCKLING has this Day been appointed Secretary of the above Company.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1924. [275]

CURRIMBOY & CO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—
Having returned to the Colony, I have resumed Charge of the above Firm in Hongkong as from this Date.
J. HASSUM,
Manager.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1924. [273]

NOTICE.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY (CHINA), LTD.

BEG to announce that on and after FEBRUARY 1st, 1924, their Offices will be situated at Messrs. SHAW, TOMES & COMPANY, Chater Road, to which Address all Orders and Correspondence intended for the Company, should be sent.
Their Telephone Number will remain unchanged, Central 4654, and Postal Address will be P.O. Box 478. [278]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

ENTRIES may now be made for the various Events.
Forms and full particulars can be obtained at the Pavilion.
Entries CLOSE on the 15th FEBRUARY, 1924.
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary. [276]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 9th FEBRUARY, 1924, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1923.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st February to the 8th February (both days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1924. [236]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Des Vaux Road, Central, at 2 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 2nd FEBRUARY, 1924, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1923.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from Monday, 21st January, to Saturday, 2nd February, 1924 (both days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1924. [203]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, on FRIDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1924, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, 19th January, to Friday, 1st February, 1924, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1924. [179]

VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase

BY THE PEARL RIVER

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.
PRICE... .. \$1.75.
On Sale at
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office,
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.,
Messrs. BRYCE & Co.,
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from JANUARY 29th, 1924, Our Office will be REMOVED to CHINA BUILDING (Old Post Office Site) 1st floor.
Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
SUZUKI & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong.
P.O. Box No. 304.
Telephone Nos. 464, 468, 3397 and 2433.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1924. [235]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the Jockey Club Room, Hongkong Club Annex, on MONDAY, the 4th FEBRUARY, 1924, at 5 p.m. for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 10th January, 1924.
By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary. [242]

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

WILL Re-open on JANUARY 28th as a Summer Establishment—A Small School for Small Boys. Education under Ideal Conditions of Climate and Sanitation. Excellent facilities for Recreation and the Usual School Games.
School's Health-Record (20 years):—
Scarlet Fever nil
Measles 1 Outbreak
Diphtheria 3 Cases
Chicken-Pox 3 Outbreaks
H. L. BEER, L.C.P.,
Headmaster. [248]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE Certificate No. 7741 for One Hundred Shares 5/7501 to 5/7510 inclusive, in this Company, standing in the Name of Mr. GEORGE HOWARD MAY (deceased) has been LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1924. [236]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate 5/NS 7044 dated Hongkong 18th May, 1921, for 10 Shares numbered 84249 to 84258 inclusive and Certificate Provisional No. 57/729 dated Hongkong 30th of February, 1924, for 3 Shares of this Bank numbered 129917/129919 inclusive, both registered in the Name of Mrs. ESTHER FANNY SELBY have been Destroyed by Fire and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 31st FEBRUARY, 1924, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificates No. 5/NS 7044 and Provisional No. 57/729 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager. [240]

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to Mr. TANG KWAN SHAN, of 13, Arturim Road, Hongkong, a DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE of 133 Shares in the Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificates No. 3017 in respect of 100 Shares Nos. 193763/193894 and No. 3218 in respect of 33 Shares Nos. 193895/193928, both dated 15th April, 1921, have been Lost or Destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the Date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificates is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.
J. D. THOMSON,
Acting Secretary,
2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong.
26th January, 1924. [244]

BOWEN & CO.

No. 8, MUMKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Members British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai). Mr. T. W. BOWEN, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Incorporated by Royal Charter, London.
STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND SHIPBROKERS, For the Purchase, Sale and Charter of Vessels of any Tonnage, Passenger and/or Cargo, New and/or Old, with delivery China at Very Low Prices.
HAYMAKERS, OILMEN, MARINE SURVEYORS, 7 AUCTIONEERS, COAL MERCHANTS.
FURNITURE, BOOKS, METAL MERCHANTS, Machinery For Sale, New and Old in First Class Condition.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, SHIP-BROKERS (Members Shanghai Share-Brokers' Association).
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA: GILBERT PATENT ARMORERS, HARRIS, WALKER & Co., Ltd. (Sheffield), High-Class Steel Manufacturers (Tank Brand).
Catalogues and Price-Lists on application (Enquiries Welcomed).
CABLE ADDRESS: BOWEN, Shanghai.
CODES: Bentley's, Scott's, B.C. 5th Edition and Improved.

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

A VACANCY exists at the NAVAL VICTUALLING YARD, Kowloon, for a Capable CLERK. A Thorough Knowledge of English and Typing is essential. Candidates should apply by Letter in their own Handwriting to the VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER, stating Qualifications and previous Experience. Starting Salary—\$108 per Month. [269]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "ANNA."

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, SPALATO, MASSA, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 27th inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd prox. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd prox. at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOWLING. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1924. [265]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PROMETHEUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 28th January.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd February, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1924. [266]

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

CAPITAL (FULLY-PAID)	50,000,000
RESERVE FUND	25,000,000
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT	3,500,000
RESERVE FUND	1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: Paris, 9, Rue Bonaparte.
LONDON OFFICE: 64, Old Broad Street, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES IN ASIA:
Changchun, Hankow, Manchouli, Tientsin, Chefoo, Harbin, Newchwang, Yumenchi, Dairen, Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama, Haikow, Shanghai.

BRANCHES IN FRANCE:
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyon: Societe Generale pour l'Avancement du Developpement en Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

New York: The Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the Principal Cities of the World bought and sold.
L. BAINES,
Manager. [271]

WELL FURNISHED FLAT in TREMONTRE MANSIONS, for Eight or Nine Months from April.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. [260]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.
Letters are lying in this Office for Borneo—YI.

TO LET.—April, 1924, to January, 1925, EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, 2nd Locality, Tennis Court, etc. Apply MESSRS. DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings. [7]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE OFFICE of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A, CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

INTIMATION

E

WHISKY

THE

OLD FAVOURITE.

SUPERFINE QUALITY GENUINE AGE

and

PERFECT BLENDING

Matured and Bottled

in

SCOTLAND.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 1841.

BIRTH.

MUNRO—FAURE—At Hongchow, on Jan. 25th, to the wife of P. H. MUNRO—FAURE, a son.

DEATHS.

COURTNEY.—At the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, on January 25th, Mrs. ELVINA ELIZABETH MONTGOMERY COURTNEY. Born February 12th, 1898, at Ashland, Kentucky, U.S.A.

DANIELS.—At Moji, on January 25th, G. G. DANIELS, of Shanghai, beloved husband of Mrs. O. DANIELS, Shanghai.

RICHARDSON.—In London, on January 28th, THOMAS WILLIAM RICHARDSON (late Governing-Director of Bradley & Co., Ltd.). Aged 89 years. (By cable). [277]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 31st, 1924.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

WHAT, we wonder, is Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD, the British Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to make of the personal cable Dr. SUN YAT SEN has recently sent to him concurrently with a cable message from a National Conference of his Party? Dr. SUN, in his personal message, says that the implicit or unconscious attitude of Mr. MACDONALD's predecessors in the Foreign Office, and also of successive British Ministers in China, has seemed to be to treat China as if she were still a conquered nation of the days of the opium wars and the Boxer outbreak, instead of as "the home of a people whose civilising work in Asia, both as conqueror and teacher, entitles them to at least the same treatment as is now accorded to nations whose sovereignty has been freed of pre-war fetters." The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in London and the British Minister in China, however, have to deal with the country as it is to-day, and not as it was, or might have been, in by-gone ages. Dr. SUN's

message is much too vague to be helpful to anybody. Nor is the message from the Kuo Ming Tang Congress any improvement on it in this respect. It tells the new Foreign Secretary that China's political and economic development is now retarded by militarism and reactionaries dominating the major portion of the country, and in particular Peking, and it expresses the hope that British policy in China will no longer support militarism and reaction, "but will provide every opportunity for the unhampered development of Chinese democracy and liberalism."

What, we ask again, is Mr. MACDONALD to make of this verbiage? We have not the least doubt that when he turns to peruse the records of the Foreign Office he will find no shadow of evidence for the statement that British policy has supported militarism and reaction in China. The public speeches both of Sir JOHN JORDAN and his successor, Sir RONALD MACLEAY, have very emphatically condemned the militarism and reaction which retard the economic development of China, and we have very little doubt that their public speeches are but a pale reflection of their confidential communications to the Foreign Office. No section of the Chinese people can be more desirous than are the Foreign Powers and the foreign communities in China to see an end to militarism and reaction in China, and it is patently absurd to say that British policy has supported militarism and reaction. The Diplomatic Body in Peking is absolutely unanimous in its general view of the situation in China, and when the new British Foreign Secretary comes to make a study of the position in this distressed country, we feel quite confident that he will discover no sound reason for departing from the policy pursued by his predecessors in office.

If there were any good grounds for a change of policy we should expect to see it indicated in American official quarters; and we do not see it indicated there. In this connection we might draw attention to the chapter on "Present Conditions in China" in the book which has just been published by Mr. E. T. WILLIAMS, formerly Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, and more recently Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department of State. The book bears the title of "China Yesterday and To-day." This is Mr. WILLIAMS' picture of the conditions which the Kuo Ming Tang resolution refers to as Militarism and Reaction: "Military Governors each with an army under his command, are in possession of various districts upon which they have fastened themselves like leeches, draining the revenues for their own enrichment and the support of their troops." He mentions General Wu Pei-fu and General Feng, "military leaders of more than ordinary ability and seemingly possessed of real patriotic motives," as "reported to be still aiming to bring a reunion of the provinces," and he goes on to say: "The two obstructionists are CHANG Tso-LI and SUN YAT SEN. The former is Military Governor of Manchuria and an ex-brigand. He is regarded as an unscrupulous person bent on his own advancement. The latter seems to be a misguided liberal, whose life has been that of a rebellious agitator who has never shown any constructive ability. Both oppose the Peking Government and the plans of Wu Pei-fu for union. Although CHANG is in the North he is not considered as a champion of the North against the South on the question which originally divided the provinces. His contest is simply one for personal aggrandizement. At times he and SUN YAT SEN have joined hands and worked together, much as an ass and a bull calf are sometimes seen yoked together to pull a Chinese plough, for they apparently have nothing in common save hostility to General Wu."

At the present moment these "obstructionists" are contemplating a joint military expedition against the Government at Peking. British policy "supports" neither the one side nor the other. It is concerned entirely with the protection of British trade interests in China, and preserves as far as it is possible an attitude of indifference but of frowning aloofness to the factional strife which is rending the country and hampering the development of Chinese democracy and liberalism. We cannot see what possible change of attitude can be dictated. It would be disastrous to actively support Dr. SUN YAT SEN's ambitions, which include a futile military campaign against the North, and equally disastrous to the vast British interests in China to sever all relations with Peking, which is what Dr. SUN and his Party desire.

The steam launch *Kwong Tak* is reported a sunken wreck abreast of Heung Chau Bay, close to the fishing stakes.

Twenty-one cases of small-pox figured in the return for Tuesday. One was an American, the rest being Chinese.

It is announced that Mr. Walter J. Hawker has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

A licensed chair coolie, aged 50 years, collapsed in The Albany, on Tuesday whilst carrying a European passenger. He died after admission to the Government Civil Hospital.

The wedding took place at Penang recently, of Mr. Robert Steedman, of the Rahman Hydraulic Mine, and Miss Helen Hope Brazier, daughter of Mr. J. R. Brazier, late Commissioner of Customs, China.

The barbers of Canton, taking advantage of the approach of the New Year, when "almost everybody wishes to have his hair cut," have put up the price by another five cents. No strike by prospective customers is yet announced, nor is there a hint that the fashion of wearing the queue may be revived.

The *S.C. Daily News* states that the headless corpse of the notorious Honan bandit, Lao Yang Jen, will be cut into pieces for exhibition in various parts of the province as a warning to other bandits. The band of which Lao was formerly chieftain is said to have elected one Chang Teh Cheng as his successor.

Dr. Thompson, the companion of the late Brigadier General Pereira on his travels in the neighbourhood of the Tibetan frontier, and who is now reported to have been captured by brigands while making his way to Peking with the late General's belongings, is a brother of Mrs. Lindsay, wife of the Rev. R. Lindsay, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Kowloon. Mrs. Thompson is at present staying at St. Andrew's Vicarage.

A fire broke out on the P. & O. *Karnala*, as she was approaching Penang. There was no panic on board. It was found necessary to stop the engines at 2.25 p.m., owing to the draught, the steamer then being about 400 miles from Penang. While the fire was being fought, it was found that the engine-room store-keeper, an Indian, had been asphyxiated by the smoke. Several attempts were made to reach him, and two of the engineers, as well as some of the crew, suffered from the effects of the smoke in the attempt to get to the man but the rescue party reached him too late. While the fire was being fought, the mail bags were removed from one room to another in order to cut a hole through the bulkhead for the hose. As soon as the fire was extinguished, the engines were started again, this being at 3 o'clock. According to a notice put up, the official report was that at 1 p.m. a fire broke out in the engineer's store-room, and by 3 p.m. was extinguished and everything was restored to normal. It was regretted that an Indian store-keeper was asphyxiated. It may be added that the deceased was buried at sea the same day, at six o'clock, the ship being stopped for a few minutes.

OBITUARY.

MR. T. W. RICHARDSON.

Old residents will read with regret of the death in London, of Mr. T. W. Richardson, late Governing Director of Bradley and Co., Limited, who was in charge of the Company's interests in Swatow for upwards of fifty years. The late Mr. Richardson was born in Edinburgh and was educated at the Scottish Naval and Military Academy and at Edinburgh University. He arrived in Hongkong in April, 1855, and went the same year to Canton. In 1856 he went to Formosa and in the following year joined the firm of Tait and Co. of Amoy. In 1860 he commenced business at Swatow in conjunction with Mr. C. W. Bradley under the style of Bradley and Co. and had remained actively interested in the firm to the end. He has passed away at the venerable age of 89.

Belgian workshops are busy with heavy orders from Japan for material to repair earthquake damage. The Belgian Commercial Mission returned from Japan with a number of contracts for rapid delivery. These orders have since been increased twofold and, in certain cases, tenfold by Japanese firms who had placed them with the Mission, in order to take advantage of the exemption from Customs duties in Japan before it expires on March 31st.

ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

A REMARKABLY STRAIGHTFORWARD COMMUNICATION TO M. POINCARÉ.

THE SINGAPORE SCHEME.

IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS LIKELY.

THE BRITISH DOCK STRIKE THREAT.

ANOTHER AMERICAN SCANDAL.

LATEST CABLE.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

A REMARKABLY STRAIGHTFORWARD COMMUNICATION.

LONDON, January 30th.

The Daily Telegraph's Political Observer gives the gist of a letter, stated to be remarkably straightforward, which was despatched by Mr. MacDonald to M. Poincaré on his assumption of office. The communication points out that Anglo-French relations had ceased to be as friendly as formerly; that British public opinion views French policy with a certain degree of suspicion and is nervous about the European situation. Mr. MacDonald invites M. Poincaré to meet him half way in an attempt to achieve a final settlement.

The French Premier sent a reply couched sympathetically.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL SHARES DIVERGENT VIEWS ON GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

LONDON, January 29th.

There is a divergence of opinion in the city as regards the wisdom of the Government's decision not to dispose of the Anglo-Persian Oil shares. The Times, after weighing the pros and cons approves the decision. It is not expected that the market price of the shares will be affected.

THE RUMANIAN LOAN. AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT.

PARIS, January 29th.

A long authoritative statement now makes it clear that Rumania has finally renounced any intention of asking the French Government for a loan of one hundred million francs.

It is explained that the inevitable delay by the French Parliament in voting the loan compels Rumania to seek other means of tiding over its difficulties, and most orders for war material have been given to Rumanian industries. This is advantageous to both Rumania and France. To the former on account of its depreciated exchange, and to the latter because it gives an opportunity to practice another economy at the moment she is endeavouring to find a means of balancing the budget.

It is emphasised that Franco-Rumanian relations are in no wise affected.

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR AMSTERDAM.

LONDON, January 30th.

The Morning Post learns that the Amsterdam Bank and the Twentsche Bank have formed a new "Internationale Bank in Amsterdam" for the transaction of international business. The paid up capital is ten million guilders. Stockholm, Berlin, and London banks, including Lloyds, are financially interested.

EARLIER CABLES.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK IN INDIA.

EFFORT TO COMBAT SUFFERING.

DELHI, January 29th.

The first step in the campaign to combat suffering in India, in the shape of a National Baby Week, has proved very successful. Three hundred exhibitions have hitherto been held, including sixty in the Native States. Lady Reading opened the Delhi show with an imposing ceremony. The Viceroy in a speech said he trusted the week would become an annual affair.

THE STRIKE SITUATION. RAILWAYMEN TO RETURN TO WORK.

LONDON, January 29th.

Regarding the terms of settlement of the railway strike, the railway companies declare they never contended that the decisions of the wages board were obligatory, but they were justified in giving effect to same. The companies are prepared to alleviate the hardship which it has been represented would be involved in the decision to drivers and firemen, on a mileage basis, so that 130 miles shall equal one day's pay, but the mileage will be increased to 140 in July and 150 in January, 1925, unless in the interval it be agreed otherwise.

The companies undertake that there shall be no dismissals arising out of the application of the decision. All strikers, presenting themselves for work within a reasonable time will be reinstated as soon as practicable, without reference to seniority. The signatories agree to use every endeavour to secure that all railwaymen shall work together amicably. Any proved breach of this condition shall be a case for disciplinary action by the companies.

THREATENED DOCKERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, January 29th.

Following the railway settlement, a dockers' strike is now threatened. The national delegate conference of the Transport Workers' Union in London to-day, representing 120,000 dockers all over the country, decided to instruct the members to strike on February 10th in all ports in Great Britain unless in the meantime a satisfactory settlement of the wages dispute be reached. The dockers demand an increase of two shillings a day, and a guaranteed week's work or pay, in order to meet the problem of casual labour. The employers say they cannot afford to pay the increase demanded, which will cost two millions sterling per annum, in view of the depression in the shipping industry.

MILL STRIKE AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, January 29th.

Ninety thousand mill hands are now striking, and sixty-three mills have closed. The managers have announced that the mills will be closed until February 4th, after which if work be not resumed unconditionally they will be closed for a further fortnight.

THE PALATINATE. FRENCH SUGGESTION TO BRITAIN.

PARIS, January 29th.

The French Government has proposed to Britain that questions relating to the maintenance of public order and the security of the occupation troops in the Palatinate be submitted to the Ambassadors' Conference. It also favours the reinstatement of German officials whom the Separatists expelled. Belgium has acquiesced.

SEPARATISTS NOT WANTED.

BRUSSELS, January 29th.

Not a single Separatist has been returned in the elections to the Palatinate Landtag.

GOVERNOR OF WINDWARD ISLANDS.

LONDON, January 29th.

Sir Frederick Seton James, K.B.E., has been appointed Governor of the Windward Islands in succession to Sir G. B. Haggard-Smith K.C.M.G. [Sir Frederick James is at present Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements.]

LABOUR AND THE COLONIES. MR. THOMAS' INTERVIEW WITH EMPIRE JOURNALISTS.

LONDON, January 29th.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. J. H. Thomas received Empire journalists at the Colonial Office and outlined the Government's Empire policy. He deprecated the idea that there would be rash or violent changes, making for a new Jerusalem. The Government had the idea of a new Jerusalem, but only desired to advance by reasonable and prudent steps. He emphasised that the Labour Party was as patriotic as any other, and desired to promote the welfare of the Empire and draw the ties closer by fair dealing. They regarded it as a sacred trust which they would exercise to develop impartially and freely. Mr. Thomas expressed his good-will towards all parts of the Empire. He was genuinely anxious that when he relinquished office nobody would be able to say the Empire was less great as a result of the work of a Labour Government.

Replying to questions, Mr. Thomas said he had not yet had time to study many questions, but it was madness to assume he would accept all his predecessor did or would be able to tear up all he had done. All questions must be considered. As regards Singapore, a Cabinet statement would be made. As regards Empire development, it had already been decided it could be developed, and unemployment at home be helped by the expenditure of money, though it might not show an immediate return. The Cabinet must consider the resolutions made by the Imperial Conference. He was unable to add to the Premier's statement, which would be rigidly adhered to. As regards Kenya, the Government would discharge its trust to the African natives, and most probably follow the policy outlined in the White Paper issued on the question.

EMPIRE CRUISE ACCIDENT.

ONE KILLED; SIX INJURED.

COLOMBO, January 29th.

Petty Officer Woods has been killed and six other naval men injured through the capsizing of a motor lorry carrying a party belonging to the Empire cruise squadron, on the precipitous road between Trincomalee and Kandy.

BANDITS IN PALESTINE. BRITISH QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT KILLED.

JERUSALEM, January 29th.

Highwaymen attacked and looted a motor-car containing stores from Ludd. The occupants, Sergeant Major Walker and Quartermaster Sergeant Dunn of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, were killed. The driver was slightly wounded.

GREECE AND RUSSIA.

ATHENS, January 29th.

There is reason to believe that the Government has decided in principle to establish commercial relations with the Soviet Government.

HOLLAND AND SPAIN.

THE HAGUE, January 29th.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands is to visit Spain in March, travelling on the warship Heereskerk.

AUSTRALIAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

MELBOURNE, January 29th.

In the Australian lawn-tennis championship final, Anderson beat Schläpfer, 6-3, 6-4, 2-6, 5-7, 6-3.

In the doubles, Anderson and Brooks beat Patterson and O'Hara Wood, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

OLYMPIC CONTESTS ON THE ICE.

CHAMONIX, January 29th.

At ice hockey, Britain beat France by 15 to 2. Canada beat Sweden by 22 to nil.

GERMAN COTTON PURCHASES.

238,500,000 IN EIGHT MONTHS.

The Scandinavian Weekly publishes figures showing that the amount of cotton acquired by Germany from America in the first eight months of 1923 exceeded that purchased by Great Britain by 50,000 bales. The total German purchases in the States for that period were worth 238,500,000.

LATEST CABLES. (REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.) U.S. ANTISALOON LEAGUE SCANDAL.

FORGER'S AMAZING STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, January 29th.

The Jury convicted William H. Anderson, New York State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, on both counts of an indictment charging him with forgery in the third degree. This scandal divided public interest with the oil scandal.

Anderson, who was the moving spirit of the Anti-Saloon League, possessing almost autocratic powers, in testifying on his own behalf told an amazing story of how a mysterious stranger, whose name he thought was King, some years ago gave him \$25,000. Anderson used the money for League purposes, and subsequently recompensed himself out of League funds, and, incidentally, made entries in the books which formed the subject of the present charge.

U.S. SENATOR UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.

Senator Willis (Republican) declared in the Senate that Senator Fall had been placed under the surveillance of agents of the Department of Justice at New Orleans on January 20th with orders not to permit him to leave the country "under conditions."

GRÆCO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.

Mr. Hughes received the Greek Charge d'Affaires, M. Tsamados, thereby re-establishing relations between the United States and Greece.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. OIL LEASES' DISPUTE.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.

Mr. Denby announced he had no intention of resigning, being convinced that his action in connection with the oil leases was right. He would do the same again regardless of the consequences. Referring to Mr. Robinson's resolution he said he would like to see the Senator who would vote in favour of a resolution denouncing the character of any man without according him an opportunity to be heard. Senator Wheeler proposed to move a resolution in favour of the resignation of Mr. Daugherty.

PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.

The imports for 1923 were 3,781 million dollars against 3,112 million in 1922, of which the imports from Europe were 1,157 million against 991 million. The exports totalled 4,167 million dollars against 3,851 million, of which exports to Europe were 2,093 million against 2,083 million the previous year.

MEXICAN CAMPAIGN.

MEXICO CITY, January 29th.

The War Department report that Federal troops have taken Esperanza.

OUR PLANTAGENETS. LORD WORCESTER'S DOUBLE CLAIM.

Prefacing the new Dehret's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionage, Mr. Arthur G. M. Heslridge, the editor, draws attention to various matters of this comprehensive and indispensable volume. Plantagenet ancestry, for instance, is common to six of the contracting parties in three of the recent royal weddings, through Richard Duke of York—namely the present Duke of York, Lady Mary Cambridge, and Princess Maud (Lady Maud Carnegie)—through his son Edward IV. Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon and Lord Carnegie through his son George Duke of Clarence; and the Marquess of Worcester through both.

Although the Irish Free State is in being, Dehret notes that the Irish Representative Peers, who were each elected for life, have continued to receive their writs of Summons to Parliament. It is added that, "whether members in their ranks will, as heretofore, be killed up as they arise is another matter."

The fourth and fifth classes of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E. and M.B.E.), it is pointed out, are "only limited as regards the number to be conferred in each year, and not, as in the case of G.B.E., D.B.E., and C.B.E., to the total of recipients in each class; so that at the end of any ten years it may conceivably be that these two classes have an additional 5,000 names on the roll." The enormous increase in the number of the House of Lords compared with that of the House of Commons—the latter now sharply reduced by the grant of Self-Government to Southern Ireland—is shown in the following table:

	Lords.	Commons.
1721	222	558
1837	430	678
1920	717	707
1923	741	615

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SINGAPORE SCHEME. PROBABLE MODIFICATIONS.

LONDON, January 30th.

The Daily News learns that the Admiralty are prepared to make important modifications in the Singapore scheme. One alternative is to enlarge the existing drydock, so as to take any British warship; the other, which the paper advances as cheaper and more practicable, is to send to Singapore one of the monster floating docks surrendered by Germany. The larger one was recently repaired and lengthened. The dock could traverse the Suez Canal but dredging operations would be necessary at Singapore. The Admiralty at the same time intend to press for the erection of new workshops, naval magazines and oil tanks.

A "PREMATURE" REPORT.

Official circles describe the Daily News report that the German floating dock surrendered to Great Britain under the Peace Treaty would be towed to Singapore in order to obviate the necessity for constructing a new dock, as at least premature.

Well informed circles are of the opinion that it is possible an attempt will be made to tow the dock to Singapore, although it is realised that it will be a very difficult task. Anyhow, the necessary preparations for the reception of the dock at Singapore would take a considerable time to complete.

Inquiries at the Admiralty elicited the information that the matter is still under consideration.

DEFAMING THE DEAD. SLAIN PRIEST ACCUSED OF ARMS DEALING.

SHOCKING ALLEGATIONS BY TUTUNG.

The Asiatic News Agency, in a message from Peking dated January 21st, says:—According to the report of General Ma Fu-shiang, the Roman Catholic Belgian priest at Haokou, Suiyuan, was killed by his own sectaries. The cavalry battalion of the Regiment stationed at Suiyuan has hitherto been especially anxious to afford protection to the Roman Catholic churches at Kuangyung and other districts, and the commander was surprised to learn that the church at Haokou was looted and the priest murdered, since there was no trace of any bandit in the neighbourhood.

Major Shih Chieh, commander of the 1st battalion, at once instituted an investigation on its arrival, and has now submitted to the Central Government what he discovered. Before the incident there were more than one hundred rifles in store in the church building, thus attracting the attention of the bandits. Most of the members of the church are well known ex-bandits and secret society men, mostly members of the Kuoiohui and Tachui, trying to holly the innocent people and defy local authorities. Some of them even had grudges against the murdered priest. On the day when the church was celebrating Christmas, four of them entered the residence of this priest and, after murdering him, took away sixty-six rifles and all valuables they could collect. Thus the cause of the death of this Roman Catholic priest is due to the fact that he kept in store a large quantity of arms.

According to Treaty a Church may keep one revolver and two rifles for hunting purposes; and therefore it is suspected that the priest might have been dealing in arms, which would yield large profits. In conclusion, the memorial of Major Shih Chieh states that the Chinese local authorities are not at all responsible for the life of this priest, and an explanation should be demanded from the Belgian and French Legations of the arms kept in the Roman Catholic Church in Suiyuan.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient, in their report dated Saigon, January 14th, state:—Hongkong market, which started of quite firm, is now lifeless with a downward tendency. The general tendency in Saigon is weak. It is interesting to note that about 30 steamers have been fixed for prompt shipment for Hongkong, and there is every reason to believe that prices will be maintained during this period. The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to December 29th, 1923, was 1,133,500 tons against 1,240,374 in 1922. We quote to-day—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$2.25 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for February-March shipment.

The executive of the East African Indian Congress has called upon the Indian members of the Kenya Executive and Legislative Councils to resign immediately, on the ground that the policy of the Government is anti-Indian.

YUNNAN AND EAST TIBET. CAPT. F. KINGDON WARD'S EXPERIENCES.

There was a good attendance at a meeting at the Royal United Services Institution of the members of the Central Asian Society on December 13th, to hear Capt. F. Kingdon Ward lecture on "Yunnan and Eastern Tibet." The Chairman, the Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Bt., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., introduced the speaker, whose lecture was illustrated by a number of excellent photographic slides.

Capt. Ward, who visited the area of some three-hundred square miles, comprising part of Tibet and Yunnan, through which rush four mighty rivers, the Irrawaddy, the Salween, the Mekong, and the Yangtze, afterwards to debouch great distances apart into different oceans, was engaged in the collection of botanical specimens. He said Yunnan had been called "the link between India and China." The missing link would, perhaps, describe it more aptly. It was necessary to cross this belt of rocky gorges, through which the four rivers ran side by side, to get overland from China to India, and there were great difficulties in making a path through the Irrawaddy jungle. On his journey they travelled with mule transport and crossed the rivers, by wading, bridges, or ferries. The roads in Yunnan were sometimes of stone, but more often of mud, but bridges were often very good, and were generally suspension bridges. They sometimes found quarters in the village schools which were most excellently equipped with books, desks, blackboards, etc., and were complete in every respect except that there was seldom a schoolmaster. They, like the very dilapidated temples, were often used as barns, inns, or for anything except their proper purposes. During his visit last year, and at the present time, brigands over-ran Western Yunnan, and it was often difficult to distinguish brigands from the soldiers, if there was much difference at all. The Yunnanese towns were of the Chinese type, and very much more picturesque than those in Tibet, with their fortifications. In most of the Muslim minorities the houses were well armed against attack, with modern magazine rifles and automatic pistols, but they were not taken care of at all, and the mechanism was often allowed to get so dirty as to render them useless.

With regard to the problem of crossing from China to India direct, if they were going to take a short cut Yunnan was a missing link, for the hostile tribes robbed every defenceless traveller on principle, so that it was dangerous for merchants to pass through the territory.

The second obstacle was the great jungle of the Irrawaddy, which was impenetrable. It might be possible to cross the area through which the Yangtze, the Mekong, and the Salween, passed amid rocky gorges, and rough roads existed. The tribes of the Salween were, however, hostile, and used crossbows and poisoned arrows. The nearer one approached the Irrawaddy the more the climate changed and jungle sprang up thicker and thicker. This had always been the great obstacle to a direct route from China to India. If the jungle was avoided it was necessary to go into Burma, when the Bay of Bengal interposed itself, or to travel to the north, in which case the Himalayas had to be crossed. He personally did not think from his knowledge of the country that a through route was practicable.

The chairman led a discussion, which brought the meeting to a close, with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

SHANGHAI CHINESE SEAMEN AGAIN ACTIVE.

"PAUL REGENDANZ" AFFAIR: THE CAUSE OF "DOWNTRODDEN CREW."

The Shanghai branch of the Chinese Seamen's Union has again come to the fore and is making itself heard says the N.C. Daily News. Its latest action has been, as the result of a number of meetings to address a petition to General He Fengling, Military Governor of Shanghai and Szechuan, urging that official to take up the charges on behalf of the downtrodden crew of the str. Paul Regendanz, on board which a fracas occurred last Saturday, which resulted in 17 of their number being taken into custody.

The Union states that the members of the old crew of Bremen, who are members of the Chinese Seamen's Union, were signed on for six months in Hongkong, but immediately on their arrival in Shanghai less than ten days later they were ordered to "get off" and make place for a new crew which had been enrolled in Shanghai. This resulted in a fight, where the foreign officers took the part of the new crew and fired revolvers indiscriminately amongst the Chinese. The latter action aroused the temper of the old crew who had to defend themselves. The captain of the ship, the Union alleges in its petition, ordered the firing of revolvers and this resulted in the killing of one man and the wounding of several others "quite contrary to maritime laws and the laws of humanity and showing that the persons who fired had no regard for human lives." The Commission of Foreign Affairs, therefore, the Union urges, should be ordered to take this matter up with the American Consul-General and make a demand that the Captain and his officers be tried according to law for the killing and wounding of the members of the crew.

Another interesting demand made by the Union in its petition is that as the case occurred in Footing, it occurred in Chinese territory and should be tried by the Chinese Courts and not by the International Mixed Court. Should the case not be tried by the Chinese law courts, it will be another case of loss of China's national rights.

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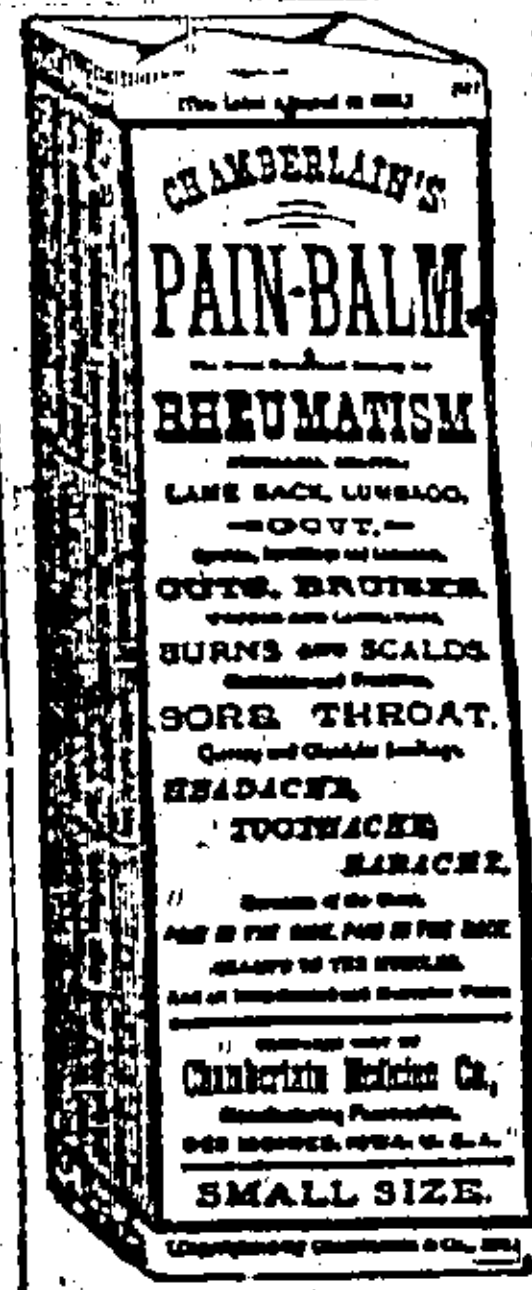
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Pusan — Fusan Station Hotel Kasio (Seoul) — Chosen Hotel Shinjiaha — Shinjiaha Station Hotel	Changchun — Yamato Hotel Dairen — Yamato Hotel Hoshigaura — Yamato Hotel	Hoten (Mukden) — Yamato Hotel Bryon (Port Arthur) — Yamato Hotel

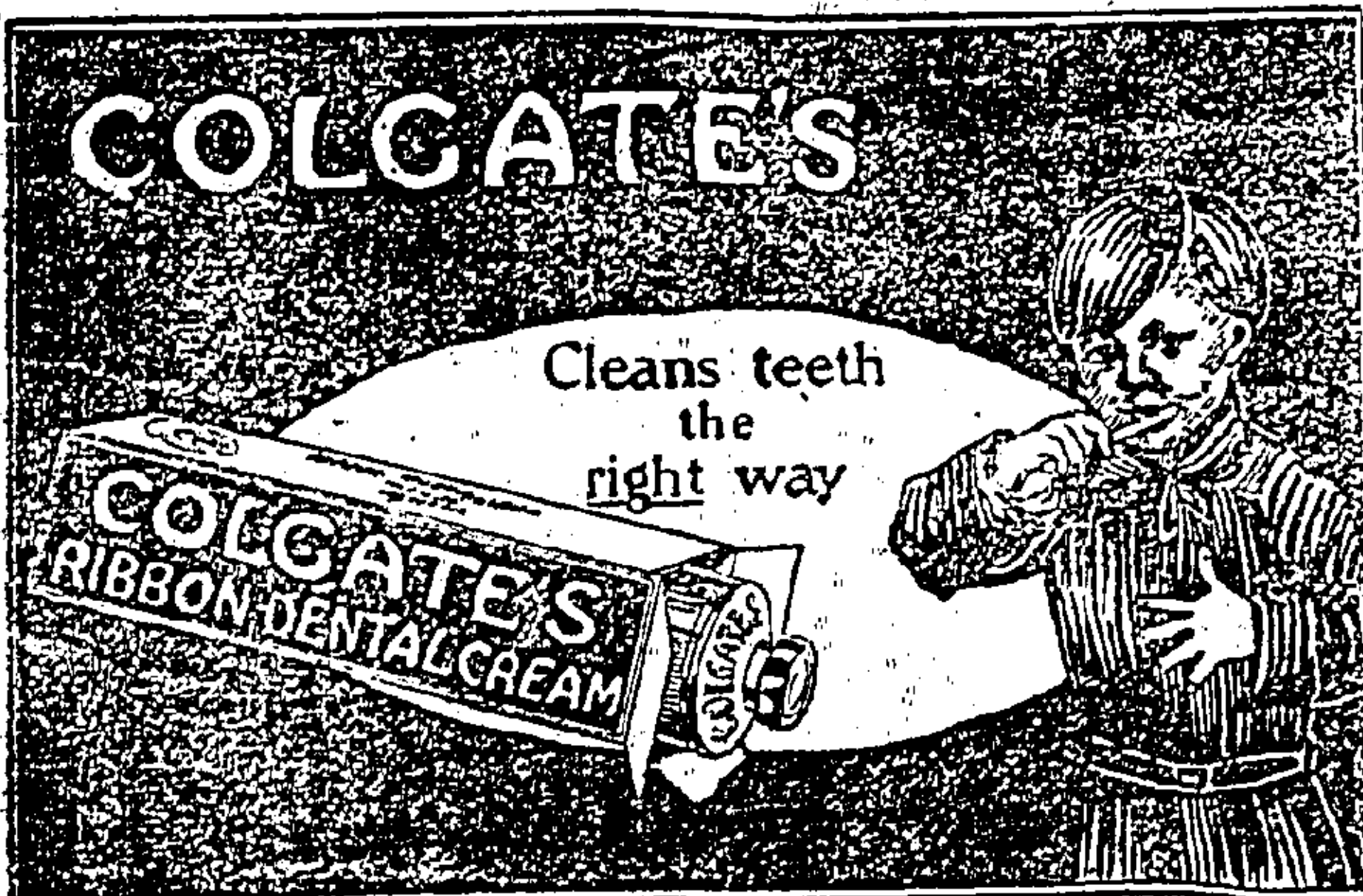


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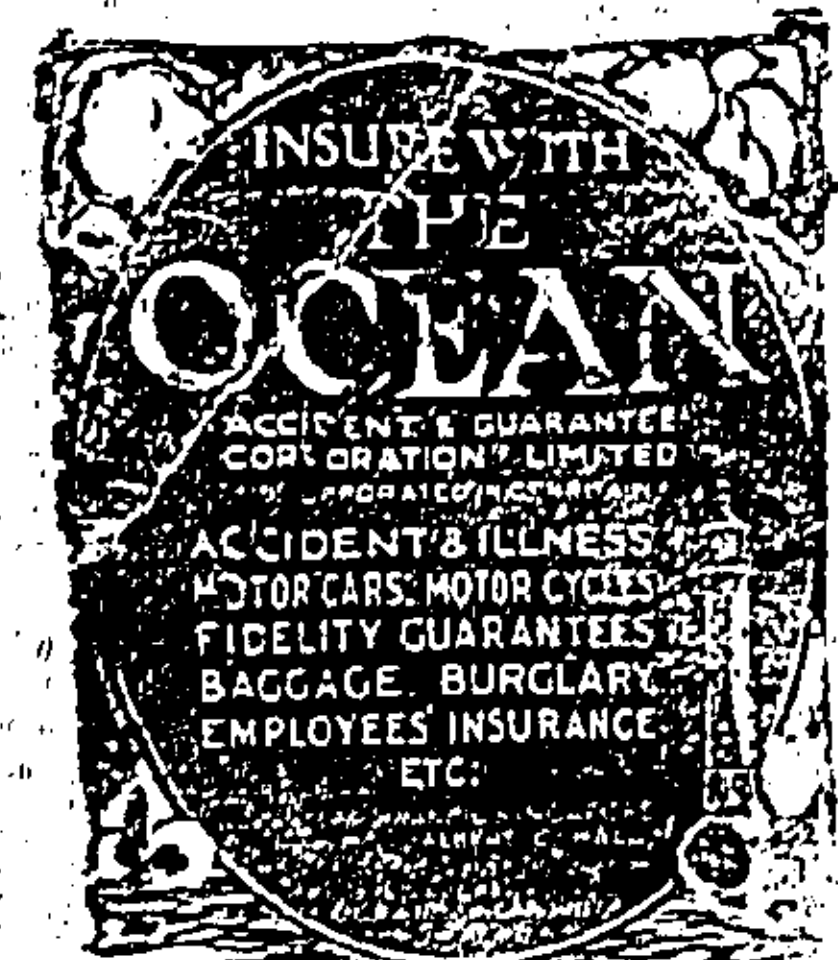
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GIRL ANARCHIST'S TRIAL

VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL
A "POLITICAL" CRIME.

PARIS, December 28th.

A verdict, hailed with enthusiastic approval by the Socialists and the opponents of the existing order generally, together, it must be noted, with some less extreme sections of opinion as well, was given on Monday when Germaine Berton, who murdered Marius Plateau, the head of the "Camelots du Roi," was acquitted. At a quarter to four on the afternoon of Christmas Eve these two questions were put to the jury by the president of the Assize Court of the Seine: "Did Germaine Berton commit willful murder? Did she act with premeditation?" It took the jury only half an hour to make up their minds. At the end of it they returned into court, and the foreman declared that the answer was "No" on both counts. From the back of the court there came clapping and cheers, and a cry, "It is a shame." The court was cleared, in consequence, but at the end of Germaine Berton was brought in to hear the verdict. When at the close of counsel's speech for the defence she was asked whether she had anything to say, she had answered: "I have nothing to add and nothing to retract." At the moment of her acquittal, with the eyes of the whole court fixed upon her, she maintained the show of impassivity she had adopted throughout the trial, and, enigmatically, ever, received without any sign of emotion the president's announcement that she was free. On the ground that the fact of the murder "had been materially established," the court allowed the claim of M. Plateau's family for a franc damages. So ended the trial which for a week had made the court a scene of violent outbursts of passion, of unrestrained virulence of speech, and of tumults which on several occasions necessitated a suspension of the sitting. The jury's verdict is said to have been given by a majority of eight to four.

THE FINAL SPEECHES.
What were the motives, it may be asked, for declaring not guilty the girl who had shot down in cold blood the chief of the "Camelots du Roi" in his office at the *Action Française*? Before trying to indicate them it is worth summarizing very briefly the speeches made at the close of the trial, first by the counsel representing the Plateau family, and, lastly, the appeal for acquittal made by M. Torres, counsel for the defence. The first of them was an attempt—obviously hopeless in the circumstances—to rid the case of its political aspects and to induce the jury to look upon it, not as a question between the *Action Française* and the Anarchists, but as a plain fact of the murder of Marius Plateau by Germaine Berton. The Advocate General followed on somewhat similar lines, declaring that in Germaine Berton the jury must see only a murderer and the apostle of anarchy. It was a vulgar crime, premeditation was clear, and its character was not political. But, whatever its motives might have been, it was an odious act for which punishment must be meted out, for dangers which might follow an acquittal could not be foreseen. The Advocate General concluded, however, by announcing that the family of Marius Plateau had asked that "attenuating circumstances" might be granted, and that he himself supported this request, which implies the substitution of imprisonment for the death sentence in the event of a verdict of guilty.

M. Torres then rose and making full use of his oratorical gifts, delivered the kind of appeal which he knew would be most of effect. Emotional himself, he played on the emotions, personal and political, of the twelve ordinary Parisians who composed the jury. It was "not a hero of the war" that Germaine Berton had struck down, he declared, but it was the chief of the Camelots, "the general of a professional army" who was fighting for the King. King whose family had given to Bulgaria a Tsar and to France an enemy. M. Daudet and M. Maurras, the heads of this movement, were the declared enemies of the Republic. "Beware of Fascism," he went on to say. That was the appeal M. Torres made to political emotion. Then, working upon the sources of human pity, he presented Germaine Berton as the product of her unhappy past, which brought her to such a state of mental exaltation that she determined to murder M. Leon Daudet. But him she could not find, and "abominable fatality!" the loud laugh of Plateau and the conviction that she would not catch sight of Daudet suddenly arose the hand of Germaine Berton. She did wrong in killing, but the *Action Française* had done wrong in provoking her. M. Torres concluded, having acquitted Villain, the murderer of Jaurès, and "in order that blood may cease to flow let this girl here reign Villain, absolved to-day and forgotten to-morrow."

OPEN DOOR FOR VENGEANCE.
M. Torres had been eloquent and emotional, but neither eloquence nor emotion alone or combined would have affected the jury if they had not been swayed by political passions. This was the real motive for the verdict, just as sympathy with passions of another kind is the motive for frequent acquittals in cases of the traditional "crime passionné." Professing itself the party of order, the *Action Française* has aroused bitter feelings by its methods, which have given the impression in many quarters that it is in fact the germ of an attempt at a dictatorship of force. Without mercy of speech for its political opponents, the *Action Française* has recently on several occasions, through the "Camelots du Roi," resorted to acts of personal violence. Contributory to this fundamental idea was certainly a desire to compensate for the acquittal in 1919 of Villain, who, at the outbreak of the war, murdered the Socialist leader Jaurès. Into the minds of the jury may also have entered the accusations brought by M. Leon Daudet against the Anarchists in connection with the death of his son Philippe. But whatever the motives, there stands the verdict. By some newspapers of the Left, such as the *Pro-Nouvelles*, it is characterised as the triumph of good sense and reason over the triumph of mind which in 1919 made possible the acquittal of Villain. The views of the (Continued at foot of next column).

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MILLIONAIRE AND EX-WIFE'S NAME

Edith Kelly, the divorced wife of Mr. Frank J. Gould, the American millionaire, has been forbidden by a French Court to make any use in future of the name of her former husband. The case arose out of a suit for damages which Mr. Frank J. Gould filed against his ex-wife when he learned that she was dancing at a music-hall here under the name of Edith Kelly Gould. He demanded that this name be erased from all placards and programmes on which it figured, and that damages should be paid for every appearance. Edith Kelly had made a public announcement, on the ground that it and every time it had been used in public announcements, on the ground that it was a source of harm to her family prestige. Gould's petition for divorce against his wife was granted at Versailles in 1919, and French law provides that a divorced wife has no right to continue to use her former husband's name. An appeal by Edith Kelly against this ruling on the ground that she was not a French citizen failed, since she herself had started divorce proceedings in 1918, and thereby indicated her intention of accepting the decision of a French Court. The Court, in pronouncing judgment, expressed the opinion that Edith Kelly had not the excuse of an actress who had become famous under her husband's name, and that she had continued to use the name of Gould simply to derive profit therefrom. The dancer is therefore ordered to pay 5000 francs for each occasion on which she may use the name of Gould in future, while any establishment announcing her appearance under this name will have to pay 1,000 francs for each offence.

WHIST HAND ALL TRUMPS.

At a Christmas whist drive at Brades Steel Works canteen, Oldbury, Worcestershire, one of the players had the rare experience of thirteen trumps (diamonds) being dealt to him. The lucky player, Mr. Leslie Holland, was awarded a special prize in honour of the event.

Action Française need not be quoted; they can be guessed. But midway between these two opposite opinions there is a strong mass of feeling that, apart from all political questions, the total acquittal of Germaine Berton, on Monday, was regrettable in that it seems to open the door wide to vengeance and assassination, which, judging by the case of M. Plateau's assassin, have a good chance of going unpunished. Whether it has come as a surprise is another matter, for the acquittal of Villain and Madame Caillex are precedents still fresh in the memory of Parisians.—Daily Telegraph.

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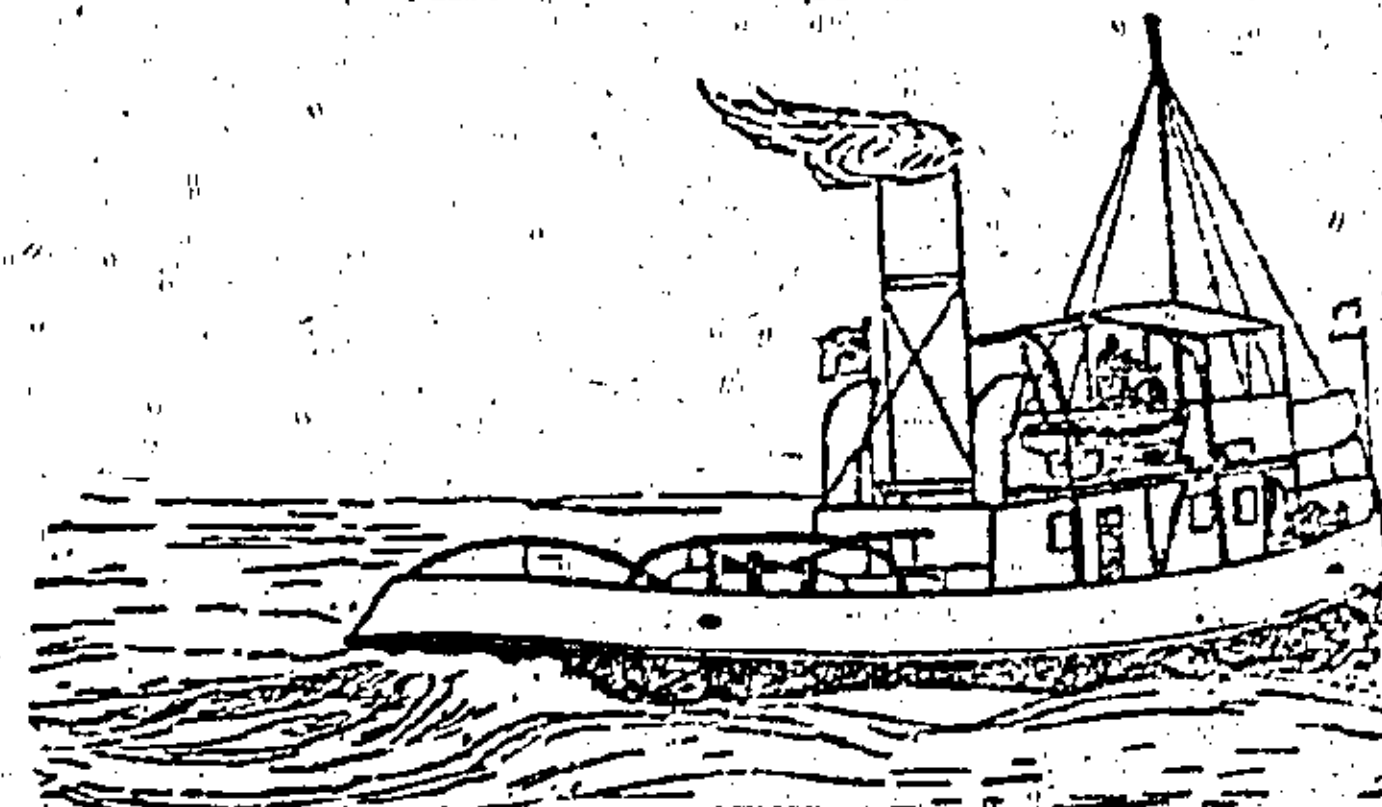
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THE BRITISH PREMIER AND FOREIGN SECRETARY. AN APPRECIATION AND A BIOGRAPHY.

Of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the new Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a friendly writer, has said:

"I should put him fairly high in a Cabinet of the great European democrats who in the last generation or so have made the Parliamentary movement of the Left. He is not an eloquent as Jaures, but he will make a better head of a Government; not as supple as Briand, but quite elastic enough; a statesman and yet an essentially unspoiled 'intellectual.' Withal he has the distinction which the country looks for in its political leaders; and on which, for all the Philistinism of our time, it puts a high value. Mr. MacDonald will not let his office down; on the contrary, he will maintain its tradition and enhance it. As a speaker he has kept his style through all the gruelling tasks of a popular leader—a rare and interesting feat. What is better still, he has preserved a character as stainless as that of Burke or Gladstone. It is interesting to record at such an hour that he was an intimate friend of Lord Morley's later years. The two men were constantly in each other's company, and their relation was not of the heart alone, but of a common and wide culture, freshened in Mr. MacDonald's case by constant travel and a close acquaintance with his contemporaries in European politics."

The following biographical notes are from the *Daily Herald*, the London Labour paper:

Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald is a great platform orator and a distinguished writer, but when I heard and watched his first speech as Leader of the Opposition, I said: "This House is his sphere." Was Mr. MacDonald made for Parliament, I asked, or was Parliament made for Mr. MacDonald? In that hour, the dull, Hard-Face House of the preceding four years was forgotten; the very air was laden with the high traditions of the past and buoyed with the higher hopes of the future.

The effect of that voice than which I suppose, there is none in public life more richly musical, and of those free gestures, and of that rare mingling of policy and humanity, of adroitness and idealism, was enhanced by all men's knowledge that this man, this central figure, had but just returned from political banishment.

"Mac," as he is called by old comrades behind the scenes, will soon have been four months Leader of the Opposition, and it is not in speech-making alone that he has proved his fitness for the task. He is justly proud of the men he leads, but there are among them many 'eminent personalities,' and it is to his leadership, at once tactful and inspiring, that one must attribute largely the fact that no previous Opposition so small in number (only 144, even after Mitcham and Edge Hill) has in so short a time attained to so great an influence. This is the more remarkable when one remembers that Mr. MacDonald is the only man who has ever gone direct from a private member's place to the post of Opposition leadership.

He has led the Party in an earlier period. On the outbreak of the war he resigned—because he was more pacifist than his colleagues—the chairmanship of the Parliamentary Labour Party. He was one of the foremost of its founders. From 1900 onwards his chief work had been the organisation of the Parliamentary Representation Committee, and when that body became, in 1905, the Labour Party, he was its first secretary. In that year he entered Parliament, and in 1911 was appointed to the Parliamentary chairmanship.

Born in 1866 of Scottish peasant parents, at Lossiemouth, a fishing village on the Moray Firth, the future statesman began work on the land at the age of 12. The village dominion, discerning his genius, gave him special aid in his studies, and made him a pupil teacher.

At the age of 19, already a Socialist, he came to begin a period of struggle in London. He tasted hardship and unemployment, worked as a warehouse clerk and studied science in night classes. From 1887 to 1891 he was private secretary to the late Rt. Hon. Thomas Lough, M.P. After that he made his living as a journalist, helped to start *The Socialist*, served on the executive of the Fabian Society, and was active in boys' clubs.

At Southampton, when he was 30 years of age, he fought and lost his first Parliamentary election. Leicester turned him down in 1906, and was faithful to him until 1918. Abernethy returned him to Parliament last year.

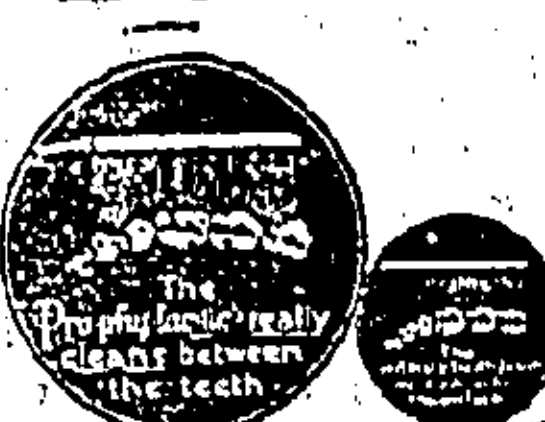
In 1901 he was elected to the London County Council, where he gave special attention to housing. In 1902 he toured South Africa and studied the after-effects of the war. The book that resulted was admitted by all whom W. T. Stead met during his own visit two years later, to be just, sane, sound, and therefore terrible. He has since visited India (three times), Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and many Continental countries. He has done much for the international solidarity of the Labour and Socialist movements.

At the outbreak of the war he joined with Mr. Norman Angell, Mr. E. D. Morel, and Mr. Chas. Trevelyan in starting the Union of Democratic Control. His courageous advocacy, in speech and writing, of rational peace terms, brought him years of bitter persecution, but the march of events and the re-awakening of national unity have increasingly justified the stand he took.

He married in 1896 Margaret Ethel Gladstone, daughter of the late Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S. Until her death, in 1911, she was the closest comrade of all his work.

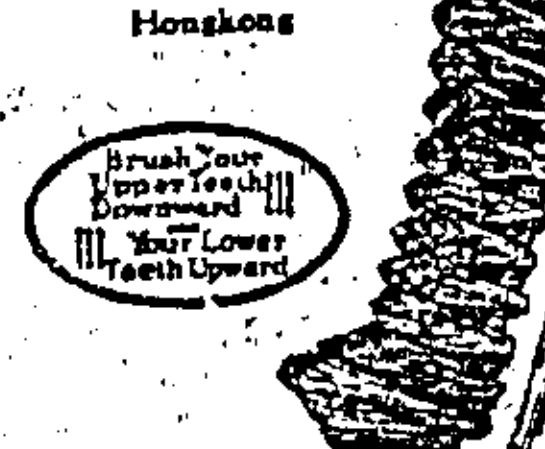
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BISHOP AND THE TELEPHONE.

Lecturing in connection with the Institute of Public Administration on Dec. 14th, at the School of Economics on "The Psychology of Communications," Mr. John Lee, Controller of the Central Telegraph Office, London, said a curious sidelight on the psychological aspect was revealed in the relationship of time and the telephone. A well-known bishop, who was the soul of integrity, once proposed that he had been kept waiting nearly ten minutes on the telephone, but it was proved that the exact period was thirty-six seconds.

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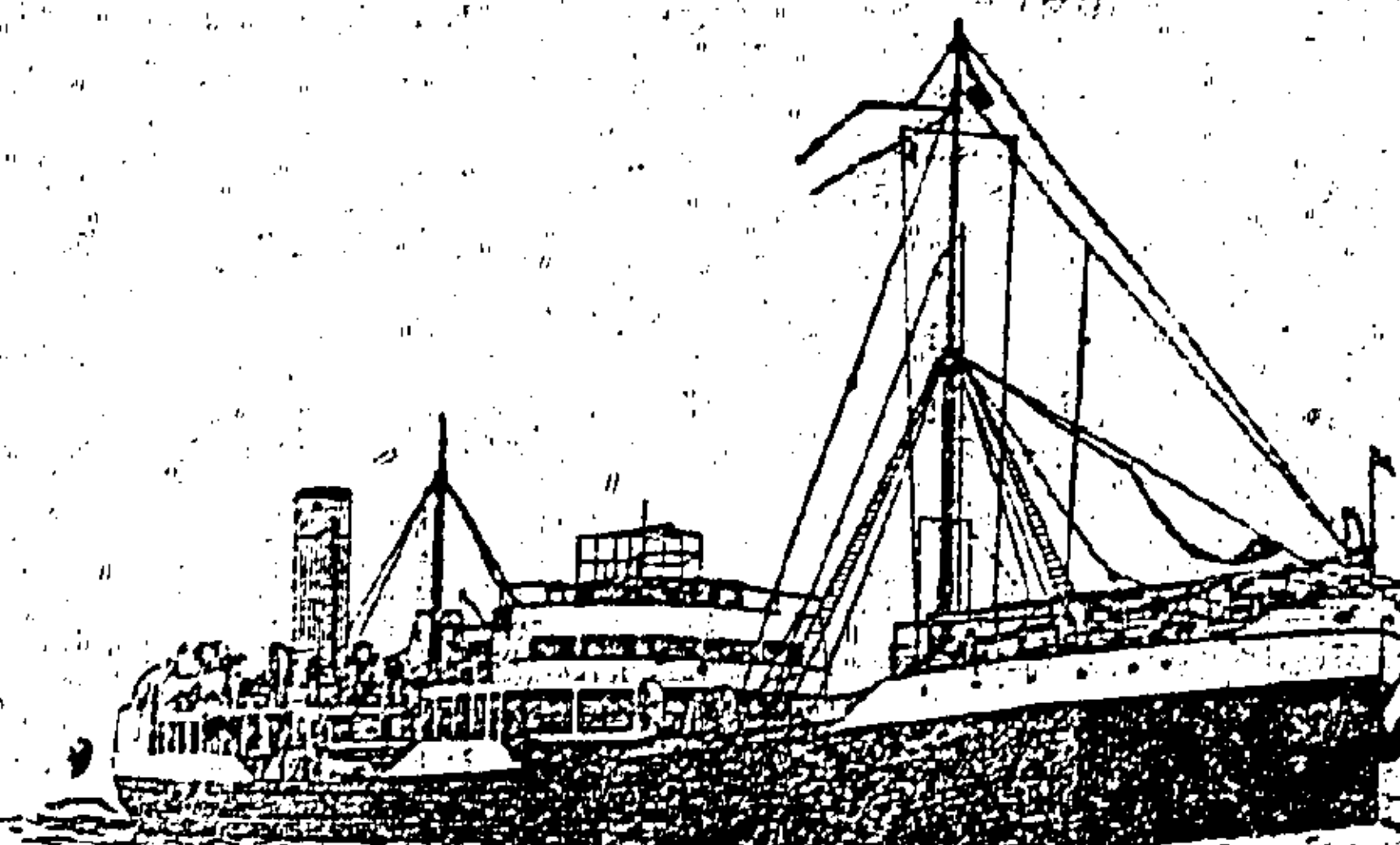
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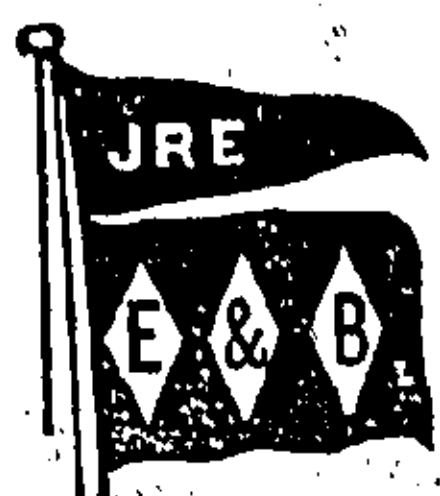
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
 DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	8,840	8th Feb. Noon	Mars. L'don. & A'werp.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	16th Feb.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MORLA"	10,811	23rd Feb.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"ALIPORA"	5,373	27th Feb.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"NAGPORE"	5,383	4th March	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"PERIM"	7,646	6th March	do.
"KARMALA"	9,098	8th March	Mars. L'don. & A'werp.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	10th March	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NALLERA"	15,993	22nd March	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"PADUA"	5,907	23rd March	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SICILIA"	6,313	28th March	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,014	5th April	Mars. L'don. & A'werp.
"CHINA"	7,983	19th April	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	26th April	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KALYAN"	9,118	3rd May	Mars. L'don. & A'werp.
"PLASSY"	7,428	17th May	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,993	24th May	do.
"KEIVA"	9,097	31st May	Mars. L'don. & A'werp.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	14th June	Mars. L'don. & A'werp.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN"	6,052	5th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALMA"	10,000	7th Feb.	do.
"TANDA"	6,956	22nd Feb.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Feb. 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday.
"EASTERN"	4,000	27th Feb.	Lahad, Townsville, Brisbane.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	2nd Apr.	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	4th Feb.	Shanghai.
"PERIM"	7,646	7th Feb. D.L.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"NALLERA"	15,993	9th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,948	14th Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"PADUA"	5,907	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,014	23rd Feb.	do.
"NELLOR"	6,363	6th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"CHINA"	7,983	8th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,313	13th Mar.	Shanghai.
"KALYAN"	9,118	32nd Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,993	4th Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th Apr.	Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	8th Apr.	Shanghai.
"PLASSY"	7,428	18th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KEIVA"	9,097	2nd May	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	3rd May	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	18th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MORLA"	10,811	30th May	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th June	Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,098	13th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,341	27th June	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th July	Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must delay their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.
 First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA DE BARCELONA

Spanish Royal Mail Line

For MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORTSAID, BARCELONA and other SPANISH PORTS.

S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY"	18th Feb.
S.S. "LEGASPI"	30th Mar.
S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ"	17th May.

For SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

S.S. "LEGASPI"	12th Mar.
S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ"	25th Apr.

The steamers of this Company are all chartered 100 A1 at Lloyd's and are fitted with every modern convenience for the comfort and safety of the passengers.

Stewards and Doctor carried.

For Freight and/or passage apply to—

O. D. BARRETTO,

26, Central Avenue, H.K., CANTON.

BOTEHO BROS.

Alexandra Building, Hongkong.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "SOUTHWESTERN MILLER"	2nd March 1924
S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE"	expected 21st March sailing 1st April.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

Telephone Central 8184

Telegrams (Furness)

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

54, George's Building

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HUNAN"	On 1st Feb. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 2nd Feb. D.L.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 3rd Feb. D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINGTAO"	On 3rd Feb. D.L.
SHANGHAI	"OHUSAN"	On 3rd Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KASHING"	On 4th Feb. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 4th Feb. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SUNNING"	On 5th Feb. D.L.
HAIPHONG	"KALGAN"	On 5th Feb. 4 p.m.
MANILA	"YUNNAN"	On 6th Feb. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"TAMING"	On 6th Feb. 2 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 10th Feb. D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 10th Feb. D.L.
HONGKONG, HOIHOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"SZECHUEN"	On 10th Feb. 10 a.m.
	"HANYANG"	On 10th Feb. 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow) and extending to Pakow, Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bill of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 23.

Agents.

CARGO & PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. Is. & Aus. Ports
"TAIYUAN"	14th February	18th February

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central No. 23.

Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ
 "WRAY CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 8th Feb.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL ITALIAN PORTS, ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for Traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS 286.

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE

"ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about 3rd Feb.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

"PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 15th Feb.
 "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about 9th March.

This steamer has been specially chartered to facilitate the forwarding of cargo intended for the reconstruction of the devastated areas in Japan.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

"UMVOLOSI" ... sailing from Calcutta on or about 7th Feb.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore

Colombo, Penang and Port Said.

"CELESTES MARU" ... Wednesday, 6th Feb.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon

Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Friday, 8th Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

"ALPS MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Saturday, 9th Feb.

"ANDES MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th Feb.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE

"RHYU MARU" ... Friday, 1st Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore and Rangoon

"INDO MARU" ... Wednesday, 12th Feb.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Monday, 18th Feb.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

"ALASKA MARU" ... End of Feb.

JAPAN EXPRESS—Mo. Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Nagoya.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd Feb. 11 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 21st Jan. 8 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

"BATAVIA MARU" ... Friday, 8th Feb.

For further particulars please apply to—

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Date
SHANGHAI	Swatow	31st Jan.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	31st Jan.
SAITON	Angers	31st Jan.
SHANGHAI	Swatow	1st Feb.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Eastern	1st Feb.
JAPAN	St. Albans	1st Feb.
EUROPE via Negapatam (Letters only)	Rosandra	2nd Feb.
London, 3rd Jan.		
U.S.A., JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Pres. Harrison	4th Feb.
EUROPE via Negapatam (papers only)	Hakusan Maru	4th Feb.
London, 3rd Jan.		
SEATTLE	Perin	4th Feb.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Pres. Jefferson	11th Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya	Swatow Maru	Thursday, 31st, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli, B.C. and	Iyo Maru	9.30 A.M.
EUROPE via Siberia due Victoria, B.C.		
25th Feb. (Correspondence specially)		
super-scribed "via Siberia" only)		
Swatow	Hydronea	2.30 P.M.
Swatow & Calcutta	Lake Park	3.30 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Angers	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli, Canada	Pres. Lincoln	Parcels 31st, 5.00 P.M.
U.S.A. Central & South America,		
& EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO		
—due San Francisco, 23rd Feb.		
FEBRUARY		
Holbow and Haiphong	Leasing	Friday, 1st, 8.00 A.M.
Manila, Shanghai, Japan, Honoluli and		
"San Francisco—due San Francisco		
3rd March	Shimo Maru	10.30 A.M.
Swatow Amoy and Foochow		
Haiphong	Kiku Maru	Noon
Saigon and Bangkok	Pres. Jackson	2.00 P.M.
Manila	Soochow	3.30 P.M.
Shanghai		
Manila	Suisang	Saturday, 2nd, 9.30 A.M.
Straits	Van Oon	Noon
Sandakan	Chunyang	Noon
Manila, Sandakan, Australia & New		
Zealand via Thursday Island—due	St. Albans	1.45 P.M.
Thursday Island, 15th Feb.		
Amoy	Kewiang	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	5.00 P.M.
Japan	Tihsen	Sunday, 3rd, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Amakusa Maru	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Ickang	Monday, 4th, 2.30 P.M.
Saigon, Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri		
tania & S. Africa, India, Egypt, &	Amboise	Registration 4.15 P.M.
"EUROPE via Marseilles—due Mar		
seilles, 5th March		
Manila	Pres. Harrison	5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kalpan	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Sunning	5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Yunnan	Wednesday, 6th, 8.30 A.M.
Manila	Taming	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A.		
Central and South America, &	Emp. of Russia	Parcels 6th, 9.15 A.M.
"EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.		
—due Vancouver, B.C., 25th Feb.		

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT)

"MENTOR" 7th FEB. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
 "AGAPOR" 11th FEB. Amsterdam, London & Antwerp.
 "PHEMUS" 18th FEB. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
 "DEMODOCUS" 25th FEB. London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS)

"CYCLOPS" 9th FEB. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "TALITHYBIC" 20th FEB. G. nca, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "ANTIOCHUS" 1st MAR. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA)

"PROTESILAUS" 16th FEB. } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
 "ACHILLES" 15th MAR. }

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA)

"HYSON" 5th FEB. via Suez and Boston.
 "EURYBATES" 16th FEB. via Suez and Boston.
 "IXION" 21st FEB. via Suez and Boston.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"MENTOR" 7th FEB. for Singapore & London.
 "TEIRESIAS" 16th FEB. for Shanghai.
 "TEIRESIAS" 17th MAR. for Singapore & London.
 "BARPEDON" 21st APRIL for Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "PATROCLUS" 19th MAY for Singapore, Marseilles & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: York Building, Charter Road, Hongkong.
 BRANCHES: Shanghai—51, Kiangse Road.
 Hankow—British Consulate.

COMMERCE: London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang, Timbuctu, Swatow, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE. Attractive rates for all kinds of Deposits enquiries are welcome.
 T. H. MAI, Manager.
 1933

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華
 HEAD OFFICE: Alexander Buildings, Charter Road.

GENERAL Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Loans granted on approved securities.
 Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.
 The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.
 K. G. LAU, Chief Manager.
 1933

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

30th January, 1934.

On London—	Telegraphic Transfer	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/3 1/2	15/15
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/3 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/3 1/2	
Credits, at 4 months sight	2/3 1/2	11/15
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	2/3 1/2	13/15
On Paris—	Bank Bills, on demand	1,070
Credits, 4 months sight	1,135	
On New York—	Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 30 days sight	51 1/2	
On Bombay—	Telegraphic Transfer	163
Bank Bills, on demand	163	
On Calcutta—	Telegraphic Transfer	163
Bank Bills, on demand	163	
On Shanghai—	Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	110	
On Yokohama—On demand	98 1/2	
On Manila—On demand	93	
On Singapore—On demand	135	
On Batavia—On demand	nom.	
On Haiphong—On demand	75 1/2	
On Saigon—On demand	8.33	
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying rate	51.40	
Gold LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	53 1/2	
Silver, per oz.		

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.
 Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid-up \$20,000,000
 Reserve Funds—
 Sterling \$4,500,000
 Silver \$34,500,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$30,000,000

Court of Directors:
 Hon. Mr. A. O. LANE—Chairman.
 D. G. M. BARNARD, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
 A. H. COMPTON, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
 G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. N. L. WATSON, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. F. E. HOLYOAK H. F. WHITE, Esq.
 W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.
 Acting Manager: Hongkong—J. McARTHUR, Esq.
 Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
 WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
 Hongkong, 14th November, 1933. [37]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of this Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
 INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
 A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 14th November, 1933. [38]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
 HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
 Reserve Fund £2,500,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
 A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
 Hongkong, May 8th, 1933. [39]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
 Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 52,500,000
 Reserve Funds ... Yen 12,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
 JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
 FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Finau, Shachipu, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamai, Tientsin, Ake.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, Others—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Serampore, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
 LONDON COUNTRIES WESTMINSTER AND PARK'S BANK.

This Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
 S. KONDOH, Manager.
 HONGKONG BRANCH:
 4, Des Voeux Road,
 Hongkong, 14th September, 1933.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £2,000,000
 Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
 Paid-up Capital £1,500,000
 Reserve Fund £1,500,000

BANKERS:
 THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
 Bangkok, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Siam, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis (Mauritius), Delhi, Kota Bharu.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
 N. C. WILSON, Manager.
 71 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, January 26th, 1934. [40]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000
 Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 65,000,000
 Reserve Fund ... Frs. 10,000,000

BRANCHES:
 Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Peking, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Yunnan, etc.

BANKERS:
 IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Société Générale, etc.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, etc.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co., French-American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
 C. E. GOY, Manager.
 Hongkong, December 12th, 1933. [41]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 10, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000
 Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000
 Reserve Fund \$5,000,000

DIRECTORS:
 Mr. FONG WAI TING, Chairman, Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. P. K. Kwock, Mr. Huynh, Mr. Kan Yung Po, Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Wong Yun Tong, Mr. Chan Ching Shet, Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

CHIEF MANAGER: Mr. Kan Tong Po.
 ASST. MANAGER: Mr. Li Tse Kong.

BRANCHES:
 LONDON, PARIS, SHANGHAI, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, MANILA, SAMARANG, CANTON.

London Branch—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of two per cent. per annum on Savings Accounts from one to five per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

1. For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
 2. For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
 3. For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
 KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, December 31st, 1933. [42]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) ... Yen 100,000,000
 Reserve Fund ... Yen 75,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT: Kobe, Serabaya, London, Rangoon, Buenos Ayres, Lyons, San Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Yokohama, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
 E. HISHIYAMA, Manager.
 Hongkong, 17th Sept., 1933. [43]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

[NEDERLANDSche Handels Maatschappij] BANK.

Established 1824.
 Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital Guilder 150,000,000 (212,500,000)

Paid-up Capital 80,000,000 (26,666,670)

Reserve Fund 19,739,130 (21,847,430)

Special Reserves 22,660,000 (21,888,330)

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 Eastern Head Office—BATAVIA.

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(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China, on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

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Paid-up Capital 15,275,000

Reserve Funds 9,629,434

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TSUYEE PEL, Manager.
 Hongkong, September 6th, 1931. [44]



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